

TREATISE TOUCHING THE
CURE OF THE DISEASE 
CALLED MORBUS GALLICUS

• 1585 •







1505
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for signature) and P₁ - Q₄



A
BRIEFE AND
necessarie Treatise,
touching the cure of the

disease called Morbus Gallicus, or
Lues Venerea, by Vnctions and
other approoued waies
of curing :

Nevvlie corrected and
augmented by WILLIAM
CLOWES of Lon-
don, Maister in
Chirurgerie.

*Hippocratis Aphorismus 1.
Vita breuis, ars longa, occasia praeceps,
experimentum falax, iudicium difficile.*

AT LONDON,
Printed for Thomas
Cadman, dwelling in
Paules Churchyard, at the
signe of the Bible.

1585.



Reade without partialitie,
Correct without curiositie,
Judge not to malitiously,
Condemne not to rashly.

If he be blamde that cureth natures sore,
whats due to him that hurteth it the more?

29156

TO ALL THE
true Professours of
Chirurgerie, and to the
friendly reader, William Clowes
wisheth health in the
Lorde.



Haue at this present (louing bretheren, and friendly Reader) to entreate of that disease, and the cure of the same, which in Latine is called, Morbus Gallicus, or, Morbus Neapolitanus: but more properly, Lues Venerea, that is, the pestilent infection of filthie lust: a sickenesse verie loathsome, odious, troublesome, and dangerous. A notable testimonie of the iust wrath of God against that filthie sinne, which at this daie, not onely infecteth Naples, Spaine, and France, but increaseth yet daily, spreading it selfe throughout all Englande, and ouerfloweth (as I thinke) the whole world, and therefore is the cure thereof, most expedient, profitable, and necessarie to be looked vnto. And forasmuch as the best auoiding and curing of euerie disease, consisteth in shunning and remouing the cause thereof, I wish all men generally, especially those which be infected, to loathe, detest, hate, and abhorre that stincking sinne, that is the originall cause of this infection, and to prae earnestly to God the heauenlie Physition and Chirurgeon, for his gratiouse assistance, A.iii.

The Epistle.

to the perfect amendment of life, the most safest and surest waie to remoue it. Secondly, I wish all Magistrates, as the second Chirurgeons, appointed of God, euen in the loue of their countrie, and the zeale and care, they haue vnto their countriemen, to haue a watchfull eie, to finde out the offenders in this behalfe. To execute vpon them such condigne punishment, as may be a terroure to the wicked, the rather to abstaine and abandon themselues from such abhominable wickednesse, so filthie in the sight of God and man. Thirdly, the disease being thus ransaked, and these causes, searched, salued, and remooued, I doubt not, by the helpe of God, good bretheren, I shall here set downe a profitable treatise, with sufficient instructions for the cure of the residue of this sickenes, so farre as my learning and knowledge will extende. In the which I haue had no small practise and experience for manie yeares. Herein I purpose not altogether to followe mine owne iudgement, experience, and order of curing: but also the aduice and counsell of such learned men which are accounted and knowne to be the shinising starres and light of our most excellent art and mysterie, and haue euer beeene found to be the best practised and expert in the curing of this disease, with other griefes and maladies. All which together I haue thurst foorth in this little Booke, I hope, perfectly, and plainly for the benefite, commoditie, and ease of all such as will diligently reade, carefully marke, and truly practise the same. And sith thou shalt heere (good Reader) receiue also at my handes such fruites as I haue gathered out by mine owne trauell, and also learned from others, which I haue in practise found to be most certaine and true. Let me craue thy friendly acceptation of my heartie good will, and faithfull zeale to this my countrie and countrie men, whom I see in these daies exceedingly afflicted, with this noisome and perilous sickenes, vnto whome, notwithstanding-

The Epistle.

notwithstanding I dare promise no helpe at all, no not by the best and most souerent medicines in the worlde, except they be at defiance with this sinne, and wholie bend themselues to walke in the obedience of Gods holie lawes. If anie errore herein haue escaped my pen, or if the Printer haue made anie default: which I suppose some in deede will escape, yea if it were perused and reperused with Argos eies: wherefore, my good bretheren, and friendly Readers, either curteously amend the faults, or friendly to admonish me of the same, and vse so

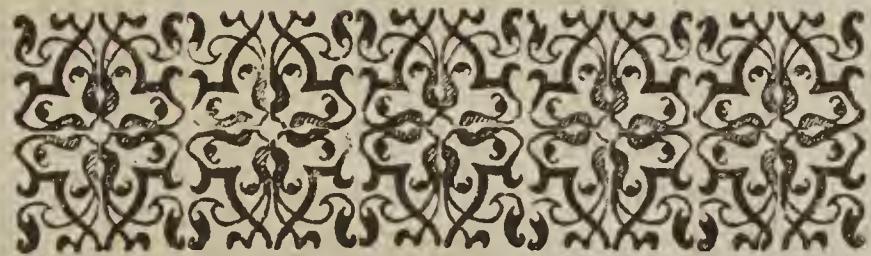
much to thy profit as is found faultlesse: So

Shal I find my labors happily bestowed,

and most willingly accept thy

friendly correction.

Farewell.



Faults escaped in the printing.

Page 2. in the margene, reade, titles and epigrammes,
for titles of epigrammes.

Page 3. line 28. reade disposition, for dissition.

Page 4. line 16. reade cured, for cured.

Page 4. line 18. reade beginning, for beinning.

Page 4. line 25. reade beareth, for bearerh.

Page 5. line 19. reade sir, for ser.

Page 7. line 25. reade Thessalus, for Thessalas.

Page 16. line 4. reade neere, for neecc.

Page 29. line 27. reade chirurgeon to the French King,
for, A chirurgeon to the French King.

Page 31. line 15. reade, pulueris Ircos florent, for
pulueris florent.

Page 35. line 15. reade Guaici, for Gnaici.

Page 40. line 11. reade ȝ.j. for.j.

Page 46. line 21. read Londoniensis, for londonicis.

¶DE MORBO Gallico.

The common received opinion of the first beginning and spredding of the disease called MORBUS GALLICVS, and or LUES VENEREA. Cap. I.

THE disease called Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, did first appeare, as the pearing of learned Phisitions Monardus, and Montanus, and that learned Chirurgion Iohannis de Vigo, with others, doe affirme, in the yeare of our Lord God 1494. in the moneth of December, when the French King toke his iourney to recover the kingedome of Naples, at which tyme happened amongst the Soldiers and people, this disease to appeare: which was at that tyme termed by the Frenchmen Morbus Neapolitanus, but they of Naples called it Morbus Gallicus, which name hath so in common spech remained with vs vntill this day. I doe not here purpose to argue to the contrary, but onely I meane to deliuer plainly the whole order of the cure, according to that talent which God hath giuen me.

First I saye, the disease it selfe was never in mine opinion more ryse among the Indians, Neapolitans, yea in Italie, Fraunce, or Spaine, then is at this daye in the

A. I.

Reallme

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Reallme of England, I praye God quickly deliuer vs
from it, and to remoue from vs that filthy sinne that
breedeth, nurseth, and disperseth it.

The causes
of this disease
in England.

It is wonderfull to consider the huge multitudes of
such as be infected with it, and that dayly increase, to
the great daunger of the common wealth, & the staine
of the whole nation. The causes whereof, I see none so
great as the licencious and beastly disorder of a great
number of rogues, and vagabonds, the filthy lyfe of ma-
ny leude and idle persons, both men and women, about
the Citie of London, and the great number of leude
Ale-houses, which are the very nestes and harbours of
such filthy creatures: which houses were iminented at
the beginning, Non propter honestatem, Sed propter ne-
cessitatem, by meanes of which disordered persons, some
other of better disposition, are many times infected, and
many more like to be, except there be some speedy reme-
die prouided for the same.

What num-
ber cured of
this sicknesse.

I may speake boldlie, because I speake trulie, and
yet I doe speake it with very griefe of heart, that in
the Hospitall of Sainct Barthelme in London, there
hath bene cured of this diseale, by mee, and thre other,
with in ffeue yeares, to the number of one thousande
and more: I speake nothing of Sainct Thomas hospi-
tall, and other houses about the Citie, wherein an infi-
nite multitude are dayly in cure, so that vndoubtedly
vntesse the Lord be mercifull vnto vs, and that the ma-
gistrates doe with great care, seeke correction & punish-
ment of that filthie vice, as also for the reformation of
those places aboue mentioned: And except the people of
this lande do speedely repent their most vngodly lyfe, &
leauue this odious sinne, it cannot be but the whole land
wil shortly be poisoned with this most noisome sicknes.

The Wor-
shipfull Ma-

The worshipfull Maisters of the Hospital can wit-
nesse, that I speake the truth, as also I with them, with
what

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What griesse of mynde they are dayly enforced to take sters and go in a number of vile creatures, that otherwise would uernouts of infecte many god and honest people: seeking with lyke this Hospital care to restrayne this grieuous and beastly sinne; and yet the number still increase.

It happened in the house of S. Barchelmew very sel dome, whilist I served there, for the space of nine or ten yeres, but that among every twentie diseased persons that were taken in, tenu of them had the pockes. And therefore how carefully it ought to be looked unto, let every man judge, that hath care of his owne health, or of the safegard of his countrey. And here I protest that the very cause that moued me to set forth this booke, is not to encourage those wretches that wallow in this sinne, to continue in their beastly lyfe, hoping by this booke, or any other whatsoever, to be able to deliuer themselves from this sicknesse. *uled and thing alayt*
But even for the loue of my countreymen, partly
to admonish them speedely to amend their lyues, least
the Lorde God in his iuste wrath, doe one daye make
the diseale to be incurable, either by the order of this
booke, or by the knowledge and practise of all the Chi
urrgions in the whole worlde, and partly to helpe
those god and poore people, that be infected by eating
or drynking, or keepinge companie unwares, with
those leude and wicked beastes, which either for shame
dare not to be wryte it, or for lacke of god Surge
ons know not how to remedie it, or for lacke of abilitie
are not able other wise to provide for the cure of it.
And last of all, to shwo the waye of helpe to cure
all such as be infected, and by that meanes if it maye
so stande with the god pleasure of almighty G D,
to stoppe the further spreding of the same.

Thus haue I by longe degregation (although not
any thing besides the matter) stynned from speaking

A. g.

of

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Of the originall of this disease, unto the complaint of the myghtie encrease thereof growne in this lande, all which I referre unto the good consideracion of every discrete reader, and so I returne to my purposed treatise. &c.

The maner of taking this sicknesse, with the causes and signes thereof. Cap. II.

How this
sicknesse is
taken.



His sicknesse is sayd first to be engendred by the accompaning with uncleane women; which although it be most commonly trus, yet it is not alwayes so, nor in all persons. For I my selfe haue knowne bothe men and women grieuously infected with this sicknesse, which haue had those parts that bring the most suspicion thereroft, and are most speedely infected; free and cleare from all kinde of maladie or shew of any such disease: whereas if the infection had happened by that meanes, those parts should in reasonable likelihood haue bene first touched, as being most apt to putrefie, by reason of moisture and losenesse of the part, which engendreth ulcerations of all sortes; Apostumes, dolours, Putrefactions and Purules.

I haue also knowne diuers persons infected, who haue had in all other parts of the bodie manifest signes thereroft: as dolours, tumoires, ulceres, and venomous purules &c. And yet in the parts aforesaide, no paine or any signe thereroft. So that their opinion is not true which affirme that this disease is engendred onely by the company of uncleane persons.

What should I speake of young children whereof diuers haue bene grieuously vexed with this disease, and some of them three or four moneths olde, some of them

them a yare olde; some fourre or five yeares olde, and some of them sixe or seuen yeares olde, amongst which sorte I cured a wench being twelue yeares of age, in the yeares of our Lord. 1567. who was greatly infected in Kent. with this sicknesse in many parts of hir bodye, hauing there on, painfull nodes, Apostumes and Ulcers, with corruptions of the bones, and yet no signe in the suspected parts, neither was of strenght to haue committed any such acte. But it is not to be doubted but that she receiued the infection either from the parents, or else was infected (as diuers and many are) by sucking the corrupte Hylke of an infected Nurse, for that such Hylke is engendred of infected bloud. And I may not here in conscience ouerpasse to forewarne you of such leude and filthie Nurses, for that the yeares. 1583. It chaunced that thre young children all borne in this Cittie of London, and all of one parish, or verie neare together, were put to Nurse, the one into the countrie, and the other two were nursed in this Cittie, but with in lesse then halfe a yare, they were all thre brought whome to their parentes, grieuously infected with the pockes, by their wicked and filthy Nurses. Then the parents seeing them so miserably spoyled and consumed with extreme paines, and being so young, sickle and weake, vnpossible to be weaned, were forced (as nature doth binde) to seeke all meanes possible to preserue these poore silly Infants, which else had all dyed most pittifullly. To be brieke, or euer those children coulde be cured, they had infected ffeue sundry good and honest Nurses. I cured one of the children, and the Nurse which gaue it sucke, the other two children and their Nurses were also in cure by other: but yet one of the thre children (as I understand) dyed most miserably of this noysome and grieuous sicknesse. Thus we see children be infected by filthie Nurses, and in

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some tyme Nurses be infected by givning of sucke to such infected childre. And now to returne to my former purpose : the disease because it hath a flowing matter, being once entered into any part of the bodie, procedeth on from part to part, never resting, until it hath corrupted the luer, with the ill disposition of this infection, especiallye when it toucheth any such part as hath in it an apte disposition to admit such infection : as when the action or force of the agent is wrought and imprinted in the patient, fitly affected to receue the same forme, & so it disperseth it selfe thorow the whole bodie.

Moreover, this sicknesse is many times bred in the mouth by eating and drincking with infected persons, sometimes in other parts of the bodie, some time by lyng in the bed with them, or by lyng in the shetes after them. Sometime also it is saide to come by sitting on the same stole of easement, where some infected person frequenteth. Sometymes also such as haue bene cured of this disease, fall into it againe, by wearing their infected clothes. All which causes of this disease, I rather set downe, for that I would thereby admonish as many as shall reade this treatise, to be carefull of them selues, in this behalfe, and to shunne as much as may be, all such occasions. Now all these outward causes being considered, it remaineth that I speake of the inward cause of the nourishing of this disease, which as Nicholas Massa sayth truly, is the lyer, whose ill disposition is as it were the fountaine, roote and spryng therof : for, sith in the Lyuer is made the seperation of all the humours of mans bodie, as by the god temperature and disposition thereof, god humores are bred, euен so by the euill disposition thereof, corrupt humors are engendred : so that from the Lyuer doe procede the master of nourishment, and the faculties of nourishment in all

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all the bodie, and it is in respect, the maintainer of lyfe: and therefore it is not to be doubted, but that the corruption of the Lyuer is the roote of this disease.

¶ And if it be objected, that the disease is taken by externall meanes aforesaide: as by eating and drincking, clothes, and by the infected Milke of Nurses, and therefore the Lyuer is not the cause. I aunswere, that any outwarde partes, being once infected, the disease immediatly entreth into the bloud, and so crepeth on lyke a Canker, from parte to parte, vntill it coniuncth to the Lyuer, where being once entred, it corrupteth the fountaine of bloud, and from thence sendeth forth the infection by the vaines, into euerye parte of the bodie.

¶ Thus may this growe at the first or after the cure vsed, for if any one parte hath bene lesse unperfectly sured, it may soone returne againe, & make the disease more daungerous and harder to be cured, then it was at the first beginning.

¶ But to come more orderly to the matter, there be generally three causes of this sicknesse, that is to saye, the primative, the antecedent, & coniunct cause, which I gather thus: The primative cause is some bodelye touching, either of some infected bodie, or else by lyning in some corrupt shetes, or wearing of infected apparell, &c.

¶ The antecedent cause, is humors, offending in qualite, or in quantitie, or bothe.

¶ The cause coniunct, is those corrupted humors, or that euill qualite that resteth, and is settled in the parts affected.

¶ The sicknesse it selfe is of diuers men diuersly defined, but the best doe define it to be an affection of the Lyuer, which wasteth y spirites: the effects therof is this: that it corrupteth the bloud, & poisoneth y whole bodie,

and

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and breedeth in the parts thereof, paines or aches, blisters, nodes, and soule scabbes, with corruption of the bones: the signes & accidents thereof are these, for the most part venomous pustules, scabbes vpon the forehead, browes, face and beard, and in other partes of the bodie, as about the secret partes, or in the corners of the lippes, and that especially in Infants, soresesse in the thoate and mouth, & paines in the head, ache in the toyntes, and about the shoulder-blades, hippes, highes and knees, these paynes afflicting most in the night, & ceasing in the daye: a certaine heauiness and painefull aking of the bodie after sleepe, as though they were broken in sunder, sometimes with all a little Feauer, the botch about the share bone, called Bubo Venerea. Many times nodes and filthie abcessions or Apostumes, with corruption of the bones on the head, called Talpa, and vpon the armes & legges called Togphus, especially in olde sicknesses.

The pustules or moist scabbes differ in colour and disposition, according to the humour which most ruleth in them, for some time they appeare red and puffed vp and swelled, and then bloud chiefly ruleth: some time they be red without swelling, having filthie matter, and a certaine drynesse about them, and then coler beareth rule in them. Some tymes they be blewe and wanne, with grose matter, and then they procede most of melancholy. Finally, they are some times white, yroned and softe, and then Fleame hath the dominion. And thus I haue set down what I haue red and found out in practise, concerning the beginning, spreading, causes and signes of this sickness: now it remaineth that I speake of the cure thereof, which shall follow heareafter, God willing. Not in so perfect an order as some learned Clarke could haue set it downe; but yet in such sorte as shalbe both truely and sufficiently expressed,

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pressed, so the helpe of the diseased pacient. Onely this I shall admonish you, that no man looke for helpe ther-
by, but such as fully purpose to liue honestly: for that God otherwise will bring a curse vpon the verie me-
dicines, and take away the benefit of healing, by that
meanes.

¶ The maner of cure, for the disease called
MORBVS GALLICVS, or
LVES VENEREA: and first of
Euacuation. Cap. III.



¶ The maner of cure, so farre forth as I
meane in this treatise to deale with,
conciseth of these partes, that is, of
Euacuation, Dyet, & the vse of Antici-
ons, &c. And Euacuation, which is the
first of these, is to be vsed threé waies,
namely, by purgings, letting of bloud and sweating.
Purging first is very necessarie, for that many vse to
cure this disease, onely by Euacuation, as here-after
shalbe declared: especially, when the sicknesse is new-
ly taken, and the nature of the pacient strong and lusty.
But wee dayly finde, that purgings are very seldom
sufficient, if the disease hath continued any time, or ta-
ken any deepe roote: or if there be in the pacient any
debilitie or weakenesse of nature, or much abundance
of infected humors, or matter dispersed ouer the whole
bodie.

¶ Neuerthelesse, we vse to begin our cure with pur-
ging, wherein ought the learned Phisicion or Chirur-
gion to be counsailed with. For very well sayde that
noble Phisition Hippocrates, that it is verie expedient
to purge the digested humor, and in no wyse to moue
the unconcocted and rawe matter. Therefore that which
W. is

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is thick, is to be thinned, and that which is clammie, must be obsterged, and the obstructed passages must be opened, by conuenient sirupes and waters, & such like, as here-after followeth. And the humors being thus risped, are afterwardes to be purged awaye by Pilles, Potions, and other good Purgations, according to the discretion of the learned Phisition and Chirurgion.

Now here I think it good to set downe what preparations, purgations, and pilles, may conueniently be vsed in the cure which I haue often experimanted and approved. &c.

PREPARATIVES.

Gualter Bruel Rec. Sir. Fumar. 3.iii. Lupulorum, Oximel simpl. ana 3.i. aqua Fumar. Lapathi acuti Lupulorum, ana. 3.iii, & fiat. &c.

AN OTHER.

Arceus. Rec. Sir. Fumar, & mel Ros. ana. 3.i. aqua. Fumar. 3.iii & fiat. ¹

AN OTHER.

Vigo, Rec. Sir. Fumar. minoris. 3.i. Suc. End. 3.vi. aqua Fumar Capil, vener. ana. 3.i. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Sgr. Fumar. Acetosi, Buglos. & Capil, vener. ana. 3.ii. aqua Fumar. & Scabi. ana. 3.i. & fiat. ²

AN OTHER.

Banester. Rec. Sene. 3.i. Polipodii. 3.i. & Epithimi. 3.ii. Fumariæ. M.i. & Flor. Cordial, ana. pu. ii. Liquiritiæ Tamarindoru 3.vi.

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ʒ. vi. Sebesten. Nu. x. Passularum enueleatarum. ʒ. i. Prunorum Damascenor. Nu. viii. Rab. ʒ. ii. Aghrici troch. ʒ. iii. Turpeth gūmosi. ʒ. iii. Sem. Anisi. ʒ. ii. & feniculi, ʒ. i. Cinamomi. ʒ. ii. Garioph. ʒ. i. Spice nard. gr. vi. &c. Let these be grossly poudred, & the Fumitorie brused, then infuse all together in white wyne and Fumitory water, in equall porcions, to wit, ana. lib. i. xii. houres, and that in the hot embers, the mouth of the pot being close stopped: afterwardes straine it. The quantitie is from ʒ. iiij. to vi. vnces.

If the bodie be thick and soule, put more ouer into the infusion, Colocynthidis. ʒ. i. This preparatiue must be vsed thre or foure dayes, according to the iudgement of þ Artes, then the purgation which now shal follow.

P V R G A T I O N S.

Rec. Decot. predict. ʒ. iiiij. put ther to manna. ʒ. i. confect. Banester. Hamach. ʒ. iii. de succo. Ros. ʒ. i. ḥ. dia Phenic. ʒ. i. & fiat.

A N O T H E R.

Rec. Diacathol. confect. Hamech. ana. ʒ. iii. sp. diacar- Gualter Bruck thami. ʒ. i. ḥ. elect. de succo. ros. ʒ. i. syr. fumar. ʒ. i. aqua Lupuloruin. ʒ. iii. & fiat.

A N O T H E R.

Rec. Cassia fistula. ʒ. ḥ. Diacathol. ʒ. i. Elect. de suc. ros. Vigo. ʒ. ii. Dr in the sted thereof, confec. Hamech. ʒ. ii. Make hereof, a small potion with the common decoction. &c.

A N O T H E R.

Rec. Elect. Episcopi cass. rec. extr. ana. ʒ. ḥ. elect. de suc. Gualter Bruck ros. ʒ. ḥ. aqua fumar. ʒ. iii. & fiat.

W. H.

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AN OTHER.

GLOWES Rec. Sene orient, 3.i. Passularum mund. 3.ii. Cinamo. 3.iii. Coriand. Galeng. ana. 3.ii. Polipodij. quer. Contusi. 3.ii. Glychyriza. rasæ. Anisi. ana. 3.ii. fiat decoct. in Aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. Then take of this Decoction 3.iii. where to ye shall ad confect Hamech. 3.iii. Diacatholicon Elect. In. ma. ana. 3.ii. 3.ii. Syr. Fumar. 3.i. et fiat.

P I L L E S To purge this sicknesse.

Rec. Pil. Hermodact. Cochiæ, Aure, de fumar. de agra. de Colocinthi. de Rhabarb. the dosis of any of these Pils to be taken is. 3.i. at a time &c.

P I L L E S.

Rondeletius.

Rec. Ladani puri, Hipocistidis, ana. 3.i. Aloe, 3.i. Ambra, Moschi, ana. 3.i. Argæti viui loti, in vino. 3.ii. Incorporantur, simul cum Sir. Ros, laxatiuo, & fiat pil. Whereof the pacient shall take euery morning one scruple. But these Pilles must not be taken before the bodie be otherwise euacuated, neither any thing else in those dayes to be vsed.

P I L L E S.

Vigo.

Rec. Mirabolorum Emblicorum, Bellericorum indorum, ana. 3.ii. 3.ii. Speciarum Pillularum Masticinarum, 3.ii. Stechados, Follicolorum, Senæ, Epithiuni, Croci, ana. 3.ii. Gentianæ, Anisorum, ana. 3.i. Polipodij. quercini, Elebori. nigri. ana. 3.ii. Turpeti fini. 3.i. 3.ii. Diagredij. 3.iiii. Zinziberis, Serapini, Cinamomi nucis muscatæ, Ligni Aloes, Tormentilli, Bistortæ, Dictani, Cardui benedicti, Colocinthidis, ana. 3.ii. Agarici trochiscati, Rhabarbari electi, Aloes

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Aloes lotæ, ana. 3. H. Theriacæ optime Galeni. 3. vi. & Si-
rupo acetoso, Make your masse:dosis est, 3. i. Wherof make
v. Pilles, and after them. v. other. But beware ye mini-
ster not these Pils according to the old English transla-
tion of Vigo, for the Dosis is not true there. And this
is the summe and effect of the preparing and purging
of this sicknesse, which I haue here entreated of. Wher-
fore I will here conclude, and will now speake of the
second kinde of Euacuation. &c.

The order of bloud letting. Cap. IIII.



Concerning letting of bloud, which is
the second kinde of euacuation, I hope
it may be lawefull for mee to speake
somewhat more largely.

It is the opening of a vaine wher-
in are many obseruations to be vsed,
especially these thre, the strength of the bodie, the con-
stitution of the Ayre, and the motion and place of the
Planets. The strength of the pacient is to be consid-
ered, by view of all the actions of the bodie, that is to
say, of the Animall actions, of the Vital actions, and
Naturall actions. For if the pacient haue his feeling
and mouing powres, with reason, imagination & me-
mory, sounde and good, then is he strong in his animall
actions.

And likewise are his vital actions good, if his pulse
be strong, and his respiration good, free, and easie, the
naturall actions are concoction, distribution, and assi-
mulation: the signes and tokenes of them are taken of
the vayne, swet, and the excrements of the belly, all
which doe betoken strength, if they be most like to the
whole and sound persons. And contrary-wise, they ar-
gue weakenesse if they vary, or be verie vnlike to the

B.iii.

sound

De Morbo gallico.

Nota.

sound and perfect partes. It is more-ouer conuenient to looke that the pacient that must blēde, should be neither to young, nor to olde. For children are not comonly letten bloud before the age of foretene yeares, nor olde folkes after threē score, except some great cause enforcē, and then neither age nor yet the signe, is but little to be regarded. And note, that where the learned Phisition or Chirurgion can not be had for counsell, I am herein to admonish y friendly reader in this cause, to take heedē, and not to commit them-selues into the handes of euery blinde bushard, that will take vpon them to let bloud, yea to the vtter vndoing of a number. For many in these dayes, being in dede no better then runnagates, or vagabondes, doe extraordinarily, yea, disorderly and vnauidedly intrude themselues into other mens professions, that is to saye, not onely in letting of bloud, but also doe take vpon them farther to entermedle and practise in this arte, wherein they were never trained, or had any experiance: of the which a great number be shamelesse in countenance, leude in disposition, brutish in iudgement and vnderstanding, as was their vnauided leader and Maister, Thessalus, a vaine practitioner, who when his cunning failde, straight wayes sent his pacients to Libia, for change of ayre. This Thessalus was he which in his owne conceit, plesant fantasie, or rather folish imaginatiō, sayd, y it was possible to make a perfect phisitiō of a rude man, within the space of sixe monethes. A most certaine president and special note to discouer his grosse errore and ignorance, and a manifest tractt of his irksome opinion the which he published, against that noble Hippocrates, therefore I will leauue him with his fables & rydles, with such other like craking cumbatters, & flaunderous fellowes, which persuade themselues to be equall with the best, and inferiōr to none.

This

De Morbo gallico.

8

This their granud captaine, was by profession a & discention
Teasellar of Woole, and also the fore-runner of this amongst vs,
beastly broode following: which doe forsake their ho-
nest trades, wherunto God hath called them, & do daily
rush into Phisicke & Chirurgerie. And some of them be
Painters, some Glasiers, some Tailors, some Weavers,
some Joiners, some Cutlers, some Cookes, some Bakers
& some Chandlers, &c. Yea, now a daies it is to apparāt
to see how Tinkers, Tooth-drawers, Pedlers, Ostlers,
Carters, Porters, Horse-gelders, & horse-leeches, Ideots,
Apple-squires, Broomemen, bawds, witches, cuniurers,
South-saiers, & sow gelders, Roages, Rat-catchers, Kü-
agates, & Procters of Spittlehouses, with such other lyke
rotten & stinking weeds, which do in towne & Countrie,
without order, honestie, or skil, daily abuse both Phisick
& Chirurgerie, hauing no more perseuerance, reason, or
knowledge in this arte, then hath a goose; but a certaine blind
practise, without wisdom or iudgement, & most com-
monly vseth one remedie for all diseases, and one waye
of curing to all persons, both olde and young, men, wo-
men and children, which is as possible to be parformed,
or to be true, as for a Shoemaker with one last to make
a shew fit for every mans foote, and this is one princi-
pall cause, that so many perish. But to leauue such abu-
sers of this noble arte & misterie, and now to give you
to understand, that in tymes past, those which did prac-
tise this laudable arte & misterie, were Kinges & Prin-
ces, with other noble & worthy personages, which pur-
chased to themselves eternall prayses, by their excellent
knowledge in Phisicke and Chirurgerie.

As Apollo, a famous king of Grece, and one of the
firſt inuentours and practizers of this noble arte, & after
him succeeded his ſonne Aefculapius, which was great-
ly honoured & extolled of the Grecians, for curing ma-
ny of their wounds and grieves.

So

Theſſalus re-
tinue or
Disciples.
A troupe of
dronſic dog
leeches.

De Morbo gallico.

So likewise was Podalerius and Macheon, the lawfull issue of Aesculapius, two noble Dukes of Grecia, greatly renoummed and praised of the Grecians, for curing of the wounded Soldiers, at the sege of Troy, vnder Agamemnon, Captaine of the Grecians. And after these worthy men, there were verie fewe Kinges and Princes, either of Egipt, Ethiopia, Arabia, or other provinces, which did not a little esteeme of this excellent arte of Medicine: as Euax, Atalus, and Metridates, Iuba, Gentius, and Lysimachus, Apis, Auicen, Auerroes, Aristotle, and Tolomeus. &c. And I read in our Chronicles, that Edward the confessour, a King of England, dyd practise this arte of Chirurgerie, as it doth plainly appere by an auncient moniment which Maister John Stowe, a diligent searcher of our Chronicles and recordes of antiquitie, did shewe unto mee, which booke as it doth appere, was written immediatly after the death of the King, and was dedicated unto Queen Egitha, wife to king Edward the confessour, for that she was also a true witnesse of those cures, which he had done, both here in England, and likewise in Normandy in Fraunce.

All these Kinges, with many other, did think them selues greatly honozed by professing of this our decayed arte, which in those dayes shined most brightly. And here I may not omit Hipocrates and Galen, the two golden fountaines and well springes of Phisicke and Chirurgerie, from whence vnder God, we haue received our chiefeſt knowledge and treasure of health.

Honora Me-
dicum prop-
ter necessita-
tem.

Chirurgie
is the aunci-

Although ſome of late, hath gaineſayde the contrary, and hath diſpightfully heaped vp againſt them, a heſinge layſtale or dounghill of vntrothes.

So now I will conclude with a word or two, of the ſaying of Iefus the ſonne of Sirache, in the 38. Chapter, where it is ſayd, Honor the Phisition, honor him with that

De Morbo gallico.

9

that honour that is due vnto him, bicause of necessitie, for God hath created him, for of the highest commeth medicine, and he shall receue giftes of the King. The wisdome of the Phisition bringeth him to great worship, and in the sight of great menne of this world he shalbe honourably taken. The Lorde hath created medicine out of the Earth, and he that is wise will not abhorre it. Was not the bitter water made sweete with a Tree, that men might learne to know the vertue thereof. The Lord hath giuen men wisdome and vnderstanding, that he might be honoured in his wonderful workes, &c.

But now in these dayes, it is the more lamentable to see how so famous an arte, and the true professours of the same, are thus spurned at, trodden downe, embased and defaced, through the wicked behauior and counterfait gloses of the afore named rude rable of obscure and vnperfect experimenters, & such other prating proud pesaunts, and ignorant asses. As proude as Iccarus, as craftie as Prometheus, and as boſting as Golia, which garison or beastly bande doe enter meddle to farre into Phisicke and Chirurgerie, to the great launder and discredit of so noble a Mysterie, and to the reproche of the learned Phisition and Chirurgion: and to the daunger, nay to the vtter vndoing of a greate number of poore afflicted creatures, whome they doe most wickedly practise vpon, and cruelly torment. And as it is truely saide they suck vp like Drone Bees, with their braue pullished coullour of counterfaiting cunning, filed frases, and flattering speaches, the rewarde of other good mennes trauells, which with great studie, charges and paynes haue bestowed all their tyme there-in. And though I had determined here-in to haue touched no man particularly, yet I may not ouer passe by name the notoriouſe coſinage and lewde craft of one Valentine Rarſworme, of Smalcalde, a ſtranger boorne, who in moſt

Chirurgerie is
the auncient
part of Phy-
ſicke, and it is
all but one
art and mifte-
rie, & both
worketh vpo
one ſubiect,
that is, the be-
die of man,
the good cre-
ature of God

These are
they vvhich
cure by for-
tune and not
by ſcience.

McC. in. ou
rczba. Lar
ſee in. co
frans in
fartis.

The deci-
phering of Valen-
tines doings
in London.

C.i.

Shame.

De Morbo gallico.

Shamefull sorte abused manie of the Queenes maiesties
god subiects vnder the habite of honestie & title of names
of Medicus, Spagiricus, chirurgus, Lithotomus, and Op-
thalmista, for profe hereof, and also to satisfie the god
reader, and to open the trueth more plainly of his beast-
lie impudencie vnto his adherents, commonly called
Quacksaluers, Mountibanks, Landlopers, Fugitives,
and other Maisterlesse makeshiftes, the verie spaune,
and frie of blind boldnesse and ignorance, infamous and
slanderous vnto this most noble Art of Physike, and
chirurgerie, which cankerd crew is as easie to be knowne,
as the Ass by his eares, or the Lyon by his pawes:
For they delight most commonly to proclaime their
dealings, in open streets and market places by prating,
bragging and lyng, with their libelles, bannars, and
wares, hanging them out abroade, after the like order as
it is here set downe.



And

And now to display or speake yet somewhat more largely of this proud ambitious golden Asse, and false deceiver Valentine, but not against any honest man which cutteth for the stone and ruptures. (That is nothing of my meaning:) for my selfe doe know diuers verie honest men, both English and strangers, that daily use to cutte for the stone and ruptures. And I haue beeke ostentines in presence when they did cut for the same. And in truth it cannot be denied, but that they haue performed their workes which they tooke vpon them to do, both honestly, carefully, painfully, and skilfully, to their great praise, and to the comfort and health of their patients, and to the honour and praise of almighty God, &c.

But be it known, that the 3. day of April. 1574. this Valen. Ras. of Smal did take vpon him deceiptfully to cure for the stone in the bladder, one Helen wife of M. Currance Musition, dwelling in London, in the presence of diuers honest persons, did attempt with his instruments to haue taken out of her bladder a stoke. But finding none there, priuily he tooke a stoke out of the pocket of his hose. And conveyed it into a sponge, holding it for a space, in a bason of hote water, and subtilly and slyly, forst it in Pudendo, yet presently he was espied and charged therewithall, that they did plainly perceiue and see him take that stoke out of the pocket of his hose, and did put it into the sponge, &c. But Valentine stoutly denied it, notwithstanding, it was after approued true, both by depositiōs, and these signes folowing: for, within a verie shorte time after, she sent vnto him, declaring, how she was stil in her old accustomed paines, & a great deale worse thā ever she was, before he medled with hir: & therefore she did desire him for Gods sake to send vnto hir sanctyng that would ease hir of hir paines, for somuch as he had received of hir husband M. Courrance xli. in part of payment for hir cure, according to their bargaine,

Mistres Cur-
raunce.

It is said, that many haue lost by the Miller their meale: by the Tailer their garments: & by the Smith their horse: but it is true, that by this ill fortunate and wicked man, many a one haue lost their liues, which is a more pretious jewel &c.

De Morbo gallico.

Which x. pounds, Maister Courrans gaue vnto him with one hand, and Valentine deliuered him againe the stome which he toke out of his pocket, with his other hande. The rest of his diuelish dealings with hir, was most abhominable.

Well afterward he sent vnto hir a pouder, which she receued at his direction, but very shortly after, hir paines was much thereby increased, abiding as it were night and daye in a goulfe of miserie: for after the receipt of this pouder, she could neuer auoyde any vaine.

And moreouer, the pouder did so blister hir mouth, hir nose and face, and likewise the inward parts of hir bodie, y she neuer afterward receued any sustenance, but dyed most pittifullly, by his wicked dealing. Then she was opened, where it did manifestly apeare, that she neuer had stome in hir bladder, nor any matter wherof the stome is engendred: neither any offence in the bladder, or parts there abouts, that then could be conjectured, sauing that him selfe most vilanously had committed and done, but onely in hir Kydneys, and there was all the cause that could then be found of all the whole troubles of hir sicknesse.

Wilfry Joy
He cosened also one Wilfry Joye, Citizen and Draper of London, whome he did cut for the stome in the bladder, but when he perseued he could finde none ther, he againe toke a stome out of the pocket of his hose and conuayed it into a spunge, after the same maner and order as I haue aforesayde, and did subtelly and craftely put it into the wound which he had made, to haue taken out a stome. And he was here againe espied, and presently charged there with all. So this man was by him also cosened of his money, & likewise spoyled: for his paines was not by him any thing at all ceased, but increased, and so he liued but a very small time afterward.

Moreouer, he promised to cure one Maister Castleton,

De Morbo gallico.

11

ton, then being a scoller of Cambridge, of an impediment in his eyes, he had some sight thereof, that he was able to discerne many thinges, when this Valentine Rasworme, tooke him in cure. But within a very short time after Valentine, by his rustical dealings, put out his eyes cleane, and so deprived him of all his sight. And then when Maister Castelton perseeued that Valentine could not performe his cure, but that he was by him thus spoilt, then he did arrest him, first for his money, the which he recovered againe, but for his great hurt he was faine to put it vp with silence, for that presently after Valentine did bid him and all the rest, bene valere: as hereafter ye shall heare. &c.

Likewise he tooke vpon him to search Mistresse Backhouse of London, and Mistresse French of Hounslow, but they both dyed immediately after.

Also he tooke to cure Maister Foster of Aldermarch, and one Byrch of Chesham, both dwelling in the countie of Barkshire, and they dyed also in his cure.

Moreover he tooke vpon him to cut and cure for the Richard Gyll. Stone in the bladder, one Richard Gill of Hasting, which dyed in his cure.

Also he cut Cornelius Garatson, of Mark-lane, for the Cornelius Stone in the bladder, and he dyed in his cure.

John de Cumbers, dyed also in his cure.

John Marse of London, dyed also in his cure.

John Doufe, dyed by his cutting.

Father Ireland dyed also by his cutting.

Fraunces Connyers, dyed also by his cutting.

Maister Wattons man of London, dyed also by his cutting.

A gentleman lying in Valentines lodgning dyed also, by his cutting.

Maister Dummers man a Goldsmith in Chepeside, dyed also by his cutting.

M. Castelton.

He arrested Valentine in the royall Exchange, wher he did display his banners and wares, &c being in the middest of his pontificalibus

Mistres Backhouse.

M. French.

M. Foster and one Byrch.

Richard Gyll.

John de Cumbers.

John Marse.

John Doufe.

Father Ireland.

Frances Connyers.

M. Wattons man.

A Gentleman.

M. Dummers man.

C.ig.

John

De Morbo gallico.

John Breed.

M. Kettle.

M. Mace.

M. Chapman

Henry Beare.

Agnes West.

Rich. Rogers.

John Diall.

M. Challen-

ger.

John Breed, dyed also by his cutting.

Maister Kettle in Canweke Streete, dyed in his cure.

Maister Mace Greter in Milkstreete, died also in his cure.

Maister Chapman in Milkstreete, died in his cure. With a number other which he deceived, and got from them great summes of money, as of

Henry Beare, of Lewsam.

Agnes West of Kingstone.

Richard Rogers of Southwarke.

John Diall of Marke lane.

Maister Challenger, &c.

And manie other, which woulde greue your honest eares to heare them all rehearsed. But to conclude in the end, complaint was made vnto sir John Riuers, then being Lord Maior of this Citie of London, for redresse of these his most shamefull abuses: and he hearing continually of his double dealings, false iuglings, and craftie conueyances. There was then giuen out order, that whom he had deceived should be heard in the Guild Hall before 4. worshipful Aldermen, 2. learned Preachers, and 4. Doctors of Physick, then being censures of their Colledge in London, with others: where his accusers and he were brought face to face: and there they were deposid vpon their othes of the truth of his asorenamed subtleties and crafts.

Then this worker of mischiefe hearing and seeing his fraudes and falshodes detected and blazed vnto the world: and moreouer, understanding, that leauie was graunted them to arrest him, for the greate summes of mony which he had deceived and cουensed them of: And also hearing and seeing the newe pillorie set vp against the Royal Exchange, & perceiving that the common voice of the people went, that the newe pillorie was erected and set vp for Valentine Rasworm, then his cake was dolwe,

for all went against the haire. He hearing (I say) of this, and also I thinke, his conscience accusing him of his former accusations, doubting the worst, and to prevent the same, vpon a sodain he hid his head, and priuily ranne his waies, whose only practise may be a sufficient admonition for all honest persons to take heede of such craftie braggars, and an ensample to his disciples and followers, and such other like bungling botchers, ignorant make-shifts, caterpillers in a common wealth, which runne and gadde, from Countrey to Countrey, from Citie to Citie, and from Towlone to Towne, whose beastlie impudencie is such, that some of them doe not yet blush, or be once ashamed, to magnifie, commend, and defende in corners this marueilous monster, captaigne couiner and quack-saluer, and to colour and shadwe his wicked and craftie collusions: one other proud braggar or single souled Chirurgeon steppes forth, being of the foresaide Adders brode or affinitie; and a man of little skill, and lesse honestie: and yet practiseth Chirurgerie, without all order or authoritie, which saide forsooth, that Valentine Rasworme was a wise Alchymist, and that I with others who had pulled the vane ouer his face, and did discouer his subtleties, were but ignorant fooles and asses, in the respect of this Valentine Rasworme, and hymselfe.

But as for his foolish, and vnuimodest speeches, wee retourne it againe vpon his owne head: for comparisons are odious. But yet it much skilleth not, for ever, like will to like quoth the Diuell to the Calelian, and such Birds of a feather, will still holde toges-
ther.

Notwithstanding, for his great paynes and reporte he hath giuen unto vs, without our deserte, ^{for} with him againe, for his olde approued friendship, King My-

das
He is paid
you I do
it a pain
of mind

De Morbo gallico.

des rewarde, for the iudgement he gaue of the Musick, and hermonie betwene Pannes rude Pipe, and Apol- loes golden Harpe.

And where he saith that Valentine Rasworme, was a wyse Alchimist, it is a thing I know not, neither can I yet beleue it, for that I doe know wise Alchimistes, of mine opinion, that accounts him in dede, an arch co- sener, a land loper, and Quacksaluer; as by the sequell, here it doth appeare.

And truely I am persuaded, that Valentine Rasworme gayned more here by the cosening of many, then he got honestly with his wisedome in Alchiimi. And where, as I (haue sayd) he saith that Valentine was a wise Alchimist, it is a thing I never enquired after: but yet bicause it is reported by no credibler a man then by this babling backbiter, or foolish fidefault, I must needes say vnto him, that his wordes are to be suspected, for that a lyer is hardly beleuued when he speaketh the truth. And it is as possible for him to become a true reporter and to leauue his lying and slaundering, as for a Camelion to tourne hir selfe into white, or for an Indian to chaunge the couler of his skinne.

But as for his owne presuming knowledge and iudgement in Alchimie, it was yet never knowne worth the speaking of: but if he will needes be one, I thinke I may truely iudge him to be one of the number of them and the formost of the rancke, which Maister Jones wryteth of in his booke of Buckstones Bathes: Which bloweth the coales vnto ashes, and stilleth till they haue no glaue: as wise as Geese, as reasonable as Apes, as trinate as Coiters, and as riche as newe shorne Sheep.

W heere I had thought it good to haue published the name of this great Bugbeare, stinging Gnat, venemous Gaspe, and counterfaite Crocadell.

And

Such persons
I saie, are not
to be credi-
ted, and hard-
ly may be ac-
counted for
honest men.

De Morbo gallico.

13

And I haue bene persuaded therevnto, by many of my friendes which well knoweth this Viper, for that he had vrtruely, slaunderously, and iniuriously, of purpose bushed abroade into the eares of some of his owne true, and also foysted into one of my bookes, certaine rude and leide speeches, thundered out against me and others: the which he forged out of his ydle braine. But yet neverthelesse, sith he is well knowne to be a contentious and a wrangling fugitive, and one of the captious rabble of busie bablers, afore named: who lyke Tigers whelps and cruell Scorpions, dayly casteth out their venime and poysone against vs, and the resle of our louing bretheren, the true professours of this arte and miserie.

Slaungerous speeches in these daies is no nouelties, for as the Basiliscus dooth kill a man a farre of vwith his sight: euē so dooth a slaunderer kil a man behinde his backe vwith his cuil tonge

Neuerthelesse, their mallice we nothing regard, sith that they cannot truely prejudice any of vs, therefore at this time, I wil spare the disdainfull deryders name I speake of: partly for that I thinke happely he doted, or else was offended with his owne shadow. And so to make him-selfe mery againe, being delighted to heare him-selfe speake, vsed vs at his pleasure.

Enuie hatcheth no other birdes, but such slaunderers as aforesaid, vwhich hath alvaies his mouth ful of lies, & his throat an open sepulcher, & a forge of silthy and abhominal speeches,

Notwithstanding whatsoeuer the cause might be, for that he is one but of a bare credit, & neede not vaunt of his honest report, I will therefore let him smother him-selfe in his owne lyffer, and content my selfe euē by the ensample of Socrates, who as it is sayde, was vpon a time striken, and hardly vsed in words, by some such like caueling Scycophant: but Socrates went his way nought regarding þ wandering words of such an intemperate tongue, never once being angrie, nor yet seeking reuenge, & so paciently put it vp with silence. Whereat his friends were greatly offended, for that he dyd neither take the lawe of him, nor yet bring him before a Judge, or head officer, therefore then Socrates replied thus againe, and sayde vnto them after this

D. i.

maner:

maner, / first
þer is no
þ world du
þer is þer
a god þer is
nþt in þer
þer is þer
a god

De Merbo gallico.

maner: Which of you if an Asse strike you, wil you then strike the Asse againe, or will you take the law of him, or bring him before a Judge therfore? I suppose not, for he that stroke me is no better then an Asse. But let him alone saith he, for I shall be knowen for Socrates, and he shall be knowen for an Asse.

costratos Trulie such vainglorious & iangling scar-croswes, may also well bee compared to that foolish son which set the temple of Diana on fire, because he wold needes bee knownen in the world and spoken of.

Diogenes beeing vpon a certaine time verie ill misused by the like neast of vncleane birdes, notwithstanding he reuenged himselfe not againe but after this manner: hee tooke a peice of chalke and wrote all their names vpon his cloake, and wrote it abroade openlie for to be seene & read, onely for that they should be knownen what they were, and that other men might take heede and beware of them.

And againe I may not forget one other of this rout, that olde railing Idiot, blunt, and barren sconce Thessalus afore named, which also set himselfe against that famous fater Hippocrates, but for his sauciness Galen painted the soole out in his coulours, as *liger w^t*; it may appeare in his fourth booke De Methodo mendendi.

Here as time serueth and occasion offereth I haue thought it good, and a thing worthy to bee noted, though somewhat digressing from my matter, wherefore I am *out enuy* to craue pardon for my tediousnesse, but yet to giue you a watch word or caueat, and to fore-warne you of the like drones, and to bannish (if it were possible) such stinking humble-bæs, which vnder the pretence of making hunnie, hath mixed and ministred bitter gall.

And therefore sith euerie science and facultie hath his owne bondes and limittes, in the which, god

Lyfimarus

for

word

partie

De Morbo gallico.

24

good order willeth and wisheth men to keepe them-
selues without confusion, disorder or mingle man-
gle.

Therefore I exhort all such, of what trade or facul-
tie so euer they be, to professe onelie that arte where-
in they haue most knowledge, best iudgement, and
greatest experiance, and not to prie or intermeddle
with those artes wherein they haue no skill or verie
little, scarce worthie the speaking of, eyther in specu-
lation or practise, but do followe their owne sencelesse
waie and priuate errorre in curing. And yet thereby
doe challenge vnto themselues to bee meruailous cun-
ning men.

Euen verie like vnto the proude Cobler,
that because he had found fault with the shooe of A-
pelles his Picture, thought hee might also disallowe
the legge and other partes, but as hee passed not with-
out worthie quipes and tautes for his saluincelle,
so I wish that these beastlie blinde bayardes afores-
named, may heereafter fele the smart of it by some
meanes most sharplie, but if this bee neglected, then
there will ensue darknesse for light, and ignorance
in the steade of knowledge will take place and
preuayle, to the vtter ouerthowle of this noble my-
sterie.

But now to returne againe to my purpose, the
age and strength of the Patient who is to bee lette
bloud beeing considered, then it is requisite that
the constitution of the ayre bee also obserued, and
the time of the yeare therefore, for the ayre maye
not bee too hot nor too colde, because heate dissolueth
and weakeneth the strength, and colde congealeth
and thickneth the bloud and hindereth the expulSION of
things noisome.

D.y.

The yeare.

The best and
chiefest time
for the cure
of this sick-
nesse, is the
spring of the

Speculation
and practise
necessarie in a
Chirurgion.

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The ayre therefore must be temperate: And lastly touching the motion and place of the Planets, it is sayd to be very daungerous to touch any parte of mans bodie, with launce or knife, when as the Moone hath motion in that signe which gouerneth the parte that shoulde be striken or incised: as to open a veine in the head, when the Moone is in Aries, or in the necke when she is in Taurus: In y armes, the Moone being in Gemini, &c. But especially, note these thre rules, if the Moone be in Leo, by the which the heart is gouerned, it hath bene thought of many, then daungerous to be let bloud at all. If she be in Gemini, which doe respect the armes, then must no veine be touched on the right arme or on the left.

The first
vaine.

The second
vaine.

The third
vaine.

Thirdly, thre veines are most vsually to be opened: The first is called Cephalica, that is, the head veine, which is the vpper veine, that appeareth in the bowing of the arme, and that for the paines and diseases of the head.

The second is called Hepatica, or the Lyuer veine: which also appeareth at the bowing of the arme, and serueth for the obstructions and other affectes of the Lyuer.

The third is called Mediana, y is, y midle veine, which is made of both those aforesaid, and respecteth both head and Lyuer, and is opened with lesse daunger. To the former rules which note as the fourth, that on the daie of the change or full Moone, or on the next day following, or going before letting of bloud, is not good, except as I saide before, that there be some other vehement necessitie, and great perill doth require: then we may not in any wise tary till the signe be good, but presently open the veine, least peraduenture the pacient which shoulde be lette bloud, doe happen to dye in the meane space. For truely, I haue seene and knowne many re-

stozed.

stoyn to their perfect health, by leting of bloud, yea whē the signe hath bene accounted and knowne very daungerous and ill. And like-wile I haue sc̄ene many other y were so curious, that forsooth they would not let anie bloud when the signe was in the place, but afterward they haue repented when it was to late. Neuerthelesse Such ought I wish no man to take vpon hym to let bloud, without to be reprehēded vwhich the advise & counsell of the learned, by whose direction ye ought to be gouerned and ruled.

Thus haue you briefly the two first kindes of Eua- cuation, the third, which is sweating, shalbe handled here-after, when I shalw the vse of Unctions. Now fol- counsell of the learned. loweth some-what also concerning dyet. &c.

¶ The order of Dyet in this cure. Cap. V.



He third parte of that I purposed to speake of, in the cure of this sicknesse, vsed. is Dyet: wherein first it is to be obserued, that the meates which the patient must vse, ought to be of easie digestion, and of good nourishment, and such as engendreth fewest superfluities & excrements: as white bread, not to much leuened, not to stale, nor to newe, except there be some other special intention & purpose. The fleshe must neither be verie young, nor verie olde, nor to moist, as Porke, or Lambe, nor to dry, as Beefe and Venison. These folowing are very good. Weatheres mutton, and Kid, being fed on dry grounds, young Hares and Rabbets, Chickens, Capons, Hens, Partriges, Fesants, Quailes, and byrdes of the Woods and mountaines: any of these may be giuen to the sick patient, either rosted or sodden, with out salt or spice, except some cause otherwise require. But yet you may boyle in your brothes, Prunes, Raysons of the Sunne, and

Salt and spi-
ces forbidden
in this diet

Dyt. and

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cure, except
some speciall
cause requi-
reth the con-
trarie.

and Currants, with Spinage, Parslie, & white Beetes, and your broths must be also thickned with cruns of white bread, and seasoned with varges, &c. Wines flesh, salt meates, Geese and Duckes, and such wilde soules as liue in waters, are not wholesome in this case, but rather doe great hurt, Fish also is not greatlie to be liked of, because it is cold and moist, neither cheese, for it is hard of digestion, egges poched or put in broths are verie god, all rawe, watrish and colde fruits are to be eschewed, for they ingender rawe humours and purifacions, and swete wines in this case are not to bee vsed, for they cause obstructions, new Wine maketh great heate and boylng in the bodie, and olde Wine doth not nourish, but generally I haue found god smal Ale and stale in this cure to be best and most profitabile, and this speciallie is to bee obserued in this kinde of cure, that if the patient bee weake of bodie, it were god that hee had cuerie morning before he enter into the vunction to sweate, as it shall bee sayd, some god Caudle or Aleberie, as this or the like.

Rec. Ale, Suger, the yolke of an Egge or two, and the crust of white bread. Woile all these together, and so drinke it hot, or else in the stede of a Caudell, you may drinke the broth of a Chicken, or Nuttun, or else a messe of new Yolke sodde with some Suger, this doeth comfort and strengthen the sickle Patient, and procureth sweate the more sooner. And note that such as be great eaters & drinckers, and immoderate vsers of women, are vnsit for this cure, and their health almost is not to bee looked for, but when anie man shall enter into this diet, there must bee chosen a place for the patient to lie, free from corrupt ayres, such I meane as bee in moist marrish groundes, stinking ditches and lakes, laistalles, riuers, and springs, &c. And let your Chamber bee close and voide of open aire,

Good aire is
necessarie in
this cure.

aire, and well rectified with swete sauours and
smells.

And thus much as touching the third parte of this
cure, which respecteth dieting of the Patient. Nowe
followeth fourthlie the vse of vncions or ointmentes,
and that is as it were the perfection of the whole
cure, &c.

The manner and order of anointing, with the ma-
king of the vncions, and other needfull reme-
dies, &c.

Chap. VI.


THE fourth part of the cure of this dis-
ease, so farre forth as I haue purposed
heere chieselie to deale with, consisteth
as I said before in vncions, which parte
I meane heere now (God willing) as
neere as I can, trulie and plainlie to set
downe, and first of all I thinke it best to expresse the
waie and order of anointing, before I speake of the vnc-
tions, because I will referre them all vnto one place
to be described together . The manner therefore
to applie the vncions is thus: The chamber being first
prouided, let the Patient bee prepared to bedde, and
let there be made a god fire of coales, rather in a pan
then in a chimney, and before you anoint him or her,
whatsoeuer they bee, giue him to drinke some good cau-
die, which will comfort and strengthen the stomack, & is
a god meane to procure sweat the sooner, then next let
him be anointed against a god fire of coles, & there they
shall rub or chafe it well in, with their owne hands if it
be possible, & the places or parts that is to be anointed,
is first the soles of the feete, & so vp to his knees, also his
thighs,

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thighs, buttockes, loines, and share bones, and likewise anoint both the armes, and vnder the arme holes, and the shoulde[r] blades : but in anie wise, as neere as you can, touch not the head, neither come neece anie other principall part with the vncion, neither yet may you touch the bellie, for therby trulie I haue seene grieuous accidents follow, and oft times death, as heereafter shal be declared. The anointing being thus finished, then let a warme sherte be put round about the patient, and a double kerchiefe well warmed and bound about his head, and so couer him in his bed, with as many clothes as he is well able to beare, but if there-with he cannot sweate orderly as you would require, then applie to the soles of his foote, legges, thighs, and to both his sides verie hot bricke[s] well wrapp'd in warme double clothes, or else bottles filleo with hot water, or in stede thereof wooden boxes of twelue inches long, and made round, with a lid at one end, and hollow like a pipe, and well plated in the inside, wherein you shal put a long round peice of hot yron, so bigge as will easily goe into the boare, and then put on the lid, and wrap thre or four of these boxes in hot clothes, and applie them to the places afore said, and this is a good meanes and waie to procure sweate. And note that when the patient beginneth to sweate, that then you haue in a readinesse a clock, watch, or houre glasse, that you be not deceived of the time in their sweates, and then halfe an houre before they haue sweat out the full time, be it either two or thre houres or more, as the cause requireth, abate his clothes by little and little, and so let him coole by degress, but not too sodainlie, or ouer hastelie: & if it chance in the time of his sweating hee be greatlie desirous of drinke, then you may admit him to drinke of Ale warmed with a toast, or else warme Posset Ale, boeing put into a glasse, which hath a long pipe, and let it bee gi-

uen

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uen him by his keeper, for himselfe may not put his handes out of the bed to give himselfe drinke for feare of colde. Moreouer, if he happen to growe faint in his sweating, you may giue him now and than of Manus Christi, and likewise let him smell to rose water & vineger, and cast it sodainlie into his face. And when his swaetes be orderlie finished and done, and his shirt well dried and warmed that he sweat in, let him put it on quickly, and also a wast coate or warme doublet, and about his necke a halfe shete warmed, & keepe his head also warme, and then giue him some warme broaths, &c. He must be thus anointed and ordered two or thre daies together or more, as you see occasion, vntill ye see the slure of flegmatike matter doth begin to flowe from the mouth moderatlie, which doth commonly happen within two, thre, or foure daies, &c. then cease from anointing, for otherwise it is verie daungerous, as shall be declared. This beeing thus done, then will the gums, cheekes, tongue, and thoat, rankle, ulcerate, and swell, which afterward may safelie be cured, by this manner and order following. First let there be bounde vnder his chin a double linnen cloth, and pinned vp to his kerchiefe, and then let his mouth be washed, gargerized and cooled with new milke wherein ye may seeth a few violet leaues and Columbine leaues, and sirup of violets. q.s. or with these Gargarisnes.

Rec. aquæ Hord. mellis ros. syrapi Violacei, ana. q.s. or CLOWES. else this. Rec. aquæ periclimeni. 3. vi. Diamorō. 3. i. Mellis ros. 3. ii. misc. Use these two or thre daies, & then let the mouth, gums, and thoate, be througely mundified and cleansed with this Lotion which my selfe haue gathered and approued to be singular.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xii. viii. albi. lib. iii. mellis lib. ii. aluminis roch. lib. 2. hordei contusi. M. ii. Sumach. 3. i. cortis, granatorum. 3. iii. gra. tinctorum. 3. i. saluix. fe-

E.

niculi

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niculi rubi, Periclimi, Equiseti, rorismarini ana. M. iij. folio 2
rum Plantaginis, Poligoni, Summitatum rubi. Quinque
folij fragranti aquilegiæ ana. M. i. Cochlearie M. ii. boſle all
these together till one part be consumed, then take it
from the fire and straine it, and so keepe it to your vſe.
The mouth must be washed and the throat gargarised
thre or foure times in a day with this lotion, or as often
as you list, vntill the paines be ceased, the teeth fassned,
and the vlcers of the mouth and throat be cleansed and
healed, but if the ulceration in the mouth and throat bee
so rebellious that it will not yeld to these remedies, as
often times we haue ſene, then we vſe to touch the ſaid
vlcers two or thre times or more, with Aquæ fallopijs,
or ſome other good Mercury water, or els with Vnguentū
Egiptiacū warmed, & afterward you may ſafelie cure it
w my lotiō, wher unto now & the ye may ad Mellis ros. q.
f. And this iniectiō is also very good to hele vp y vlcers in
y throat, nose, or mouth, after y vlcers be wel mūdified.

Rec. Aquæ Hord. lib. ii. Syr. ros. ſicca. 3. iiii. Diamoron.
3. ii. Lapidis calaminaris 3. ii. ſarcocol. 3. i. Myrrhæ, aloes a-
na 3. h. Plumbi vſti. 3. i. h. Aluminis roch. 3. ii. flat iniectiō.
This is a good iniection, although it be ſomewhat bit-
ter or offendre to the mouth, yet it is verie profitable,
&c. I might heere ſet downe more kinds of lotions with
other remedies, but it is to no great purpore, for that I
haue euer found theſe to be certaine and well appro-
ued. Thus brieſlie haue I ſpoken of the manner of a-
noiſting, and of the order of ſweating; and alſo of the
ture of the mouth, which is carefullie and diligent-
lie to be looked vnto, for otherwife if it be neglected, then
doth inſue and follow verie great and daungerous acci-
dents, which oftentimes commeth by the vnrulyneſſe &
disobedience of the patients, and it may also come either
through y ignorance of the Surgion, or else by his neg-
ligence, not regarding the malice & ſharpneſſe of y fluxe,
wherby it hath happened often & many times, y ſome
haue bene eaten cleane through the cheekeſ, & alſo haue
had

had their Wuula or roose of their mouth eaten away, whereby they haue lost their spéches & voices: others haue lost their teeth, yea, mandable & all, so þ. they were neuer able afterward to receive any foode or sustenance, but onely with a spoone, vntill their dying daie, therfore I am heere to aduertise thee good reader to be very wary of such carelesse & ignorant Surgions, for these dangers & causes aforesaid. Likewise againe on the other side, I am to admonish my louing brethre, to eschew as much as is possible, all such disordered, disobedient, & unfortunatate patients. Therfore at the beginning of such great & immoderate fluxes at the mouth, deser no time, but with all speed, as ke counsaile heerin of the learned, & be not ashamed so to doe, least as I haue said, ye repent when it is too late: but wher no conferéce can be presently had, vse thy selfe this clyster heere prescribed, & also other reme- dies which I haue often approued, & hath neuer failed, being vsed in time and with discretion.

Rec. Maluę, Parietarię, Mercurialis, bet. ana. M. i. Rad. The clyster.

alther. M. H. boile these with a wethers head, being first well chopped in a sufficient quantitie of water, vntill þ. flesh be tender, & that the bones be readie to seperate frō the flesh, & take of this decoction lib. i. then adde to it, O- leorum Ros. Chāmēmelei ana. 3. H. dia catholico 3. H. Di- aphenicō 3. vi. luteorū ouorū N. ii. Misce et fiat clyster, & if it so chance þ. a glyster cannot be presently made, then with sped administer a suppositorie or two, which ye may make of. Rec. Mellis Pulueri Hierę. q. s.

CLOWES.

Boile it till it be thicke & hard, & then make it round, greater at one end then at the other, & in length fouré fingers broad, & when you gine it, anoint þ. fundament with Oleorū Amigdalorum, ros. cōmunitis, or els vnguen- tum ros. Axungie, et butiri recent. q. s. And also let them drinke of a caudle, wherin ye may put in such extremi- ties, the powders of Nucis, Muscate, Maceris, Cinamomi, cariophilorum, corale Rub. bol. , arm. fol. ros. rub. corticis grauatorum, florū balaustie, ana. q. s.

A supposito-
ric.

E. ii.

And

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And also glute them to drinck of Almond milke, and of Cynamon water, & for to strengthen and warne the stomacke, giue them conseruae Ros. 3.ii. Mithridat. 3.ii. Misce. And yet more ouer to prevent these euill accidencies of the mouth, let the patient hold in his mouth Butiri recentis, and also now and then of Olei Amigdalorum dul. q.s. for these will helpe greatly to preserue the mouth from the mallice and sharpnesse of the biles and viscous humour which corrodith and eateth the parts, and also it doth help to mollifie the hard swelling of the cheeke.

Moreover these are likewise profitable helps to repel and draw backe, great flures: first let there be set certayne cupping glasses, vpon the shoulders and vpon the Good meanes to repell and drawe backe Auxes. muscles of Hypocandria, or the loynes and vpon both the buttockes, and it is very good also to vse some tymes frictions or rubbings, and likewise in great extremities. I haue leene profit by the vse of Vesicatoris, to blister the shoulder and hinder parts, which Vesicatoris is made thus.

Vesicatoris to blister.

Rec. Cantharidū, Euphorbii. Synapi ana. 3.ii. Mellis, 3.ii. Aceti & fermenti, quod satis sit, excipiantur, & fac vesicatorium.

An other. Rec. Cantharidū Aceti & Fermenti, ana. q.s. All these are necessary helps, being vsed in due time. As continual experiece doth plainly teach & is wel knowne to all that are but meanelie exercised in the reason and practis of this waye of curing, and worthy to be obserued and noted.

And againe also often it chaunseth, that the patient hath little flur at y mouth, but onely it floweth downward by stole, and that abundantly, & this may chaunce either by disorder of the patient in taking of colde, or else by applying of the vnicion vpon the belly, which flur in some hath easly bene stayde, but in other some continued, vndeclined. And this vndeclined with

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with great difficultie and daunger: and againe in other
some, it coulde never be staied, but they haue dyed with
the extremitie of the flurc.

Therefore at the beginning of such great flutes,
giue the pacient to drinke first of a xanole, as is aforesayde, & also ye may giue them to drinke Almond milke
and Cinnamon water, and it is more ouer profitable to
drinke of Cowe milke, and of Goates milke, wherein
hath bene often quenched hot gaddes of stale, adding
thereto also, a peice of fine swiger, and a cup or two of
Iopcras may be permitted! O M A

These reme-
dies & such
other like, is
the last re-
fuge to di-
uert such
great fluxes,
but if it
chance these
remedies doo
faile, then it
is to be feared
the cure is
like to faile:
but yet vnder
nature is
strong, there
is nothing
impossible, &
therefore vse
ye art dili-
gently, and
commit to
God the suc-
cesse, for as it
is said, vve
haue a salue
for euerie
sore, but for
death vve
haue no re-
medie.

And it is good to take Conserua Prunellorum, cons.
Ros. antiq. ana. 3. ii. &c. Now and then a small quantitie
of Mithridatum is tollerable, and in great necessitie we
haue vsed to giue the sick pacient of Aqua cōposite, or of
Master Kebles water, hereafter published. q. s. Applying
continually to the bottome of his belly, thicke hot tren-
chars, well wrapped in hot double clothes, and also put
continually a very hot cloth to the fundament, hauing
in a redinesse a close stoole, vnder the whitch ye shall set a
pot with whot water wherein shalbe boyled Fol. Lauri.
Absinthii, Marioranæ, Menthæ, Melissæ, Saluïæ, Chamæ-
milii, Anethi, Meliloti, Thymi, Fœniculi, Rorismarini. Hi-
sopi. Origani, Flo. Ros. Rub. of eche a like quantitie, and
whilst he sitteth at the stoole, let his bed be new made &
warmed with a warming pan, & take heed of cold in any
wise. &c. And thus briesly I conclude this part.
And now I wil set downe also the best approued vna-
tions that I haue knowne, with other remedies which in
continuance of tyme and much practise, I haue founde
to be verie profitable helpes for this sicknesse. And
then briesly I will conclude this parte of the cure by
vna-
tions.

1891. See *U. S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper*, 1891, p. 100, for a description of the
geological features of the area. **C. H. COOKE** and **W. N. C.**
1891.

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THE MONGEAN SYSTEM OF THE THREE POINTS OF THE CIRCLE AND OF THE VNCIONS.

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Vigo:

Rec. axungiae porcinæ, lib. i. Oleoru lauri. 3. iiiii. petrolii
lumbricorum, ana. 3. i. vnguentorum dialtheæ, martiatæ
ana. 3. ii. axungiae caponis, 3. ii. Gum. ammoniaci opopœia-
cis, bedeli ana. 3. i. aluminis vsti. 3. semis argenti viii. 3. iiiii.
With this last mentioned vunction, I cured a Smith be-
ing of the age of fiftie yeares, which was grieved with
this disease, the space of twelue yeres, he had ben often-
times in cure both by diet & by vunction, but yet his sick-
nesse did still returne againe into the former state, and
a great deale worse! This infection was dispersed in
most parts of his bodie w hard swellings & prickings,
with virulent corassie & malignant vlcers, and corrupti-
tions of the bones, & paines of the ioynts that vexed him
soze in the nights, which with this last mentioned vunc-
tion & other conuenient remedies appertaining to this
cure, I did perfectly make him whole, & so he continueth
vnto this day; soz by these vunctions here prescribed, ye shal
not only hele these vlcers afoymned which are eating &
gnawing vlcers, fr̄ whō floweth most comonly a thin &
moist excre-

moist excre-

Virulent
corrosive and
malignant
ulcers.

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excrement, which denoureth the partes that they pos-
selle, and also they doe heale venomous pustules & scabs,
and doth lykewise cease paines of the ioyntes, and re-
solveth hard tumours and swellings, and comforteth
weake members, and cureth this griefe though it bee
olde & of long continuall, if they be artificially made,
as they are heere prescribed or set downe by other more
learned autho:z, that is to compound with Axungia &
argent viui, diuerse other medicines, as occasion of the
griefe doth require. As for example, if paine hath with
it hard swellings, then adioyne the greases of hennes,
duckes, and geese, with other emollient and dissolving
unguentz, as Vnguentum dialthæz, Martitatum, Vilpi-
um, Arogon, Agrippæ, Genestæ, and Diles, as Olcorum
Laurium, Terebinthium, Lilio:rum, Chamæmelium, An-
ethinum, Rosatum, Lumbricorum, Hypericonis, &c. And
now I haue thought it good for the better vnderstan-
ding of the diligent and young practisers in the art, to
set downe the order and waie of making of these afore-
named unguents and Dyles, partlie because some of
them haue not bene published afore as they are heere
prescribed, and therefore I will as neare as I can set
downe trulie euerie autho:z name & minding there-
by if I may, to escape the venomous verdit of the afore-
named curios carpers: or otherwise they wold saie by
me, as they haue sayd of others, that I haue decked my
selfe with other birdes feathers, and published in mine
owne name other mens trauailes, &c. D
mar

Vnguentum Dialthæz compositum.

Rec. Radicum Altheæ lib.ii. seminis, Lini. frenigræci.
ana. lib. i. pulpæ, scillæ. 3. vi. Olei. lib. iii. ceræ lib. i. tere-
binthæ. 3. ii. Resinæ, picis, grecæ, ana 3. vi. Let the roots
be chopped and byased with the seedes, and stand threes

37712 dicas

days

Vnguentum
dialthæz com-
positum.
Nicola:z.

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dates in eight pintes of water, then boile them & take two pound of Mucilag, and boile it with other thinges vntill all the watrinelle be consumed, then adde thereto these gums following, Galbanum, Gummi Hederæ, of each 3..ii. first being dissolued in wine vineger, &c.

VNGVENTVM MARTIATVM

Paruum Nicolai.

Rec. fol. lauri, lib. iii. Rute lib. ii. semis, maiorane, lib. ii. Vnguentum Rorismarini, lib. i. semis, Myrti, lib. i. Balsamite, Seminis, O. martiatum cinum, ana. 3. vi. Butiri. 3. v. Stiracis Medulle, ceruinie, A. paruum, Nicolai, dipis vrsini, Adipis Gallinacei, ana. 3. iii. Masticis. 3. iii. Thuris. 3. ii. semis, Olei Nardini. 3. i. Olei communis lib. vi. cere. lib. iii. Make heerof an vnguent according to art, &c.

An Vnguent called Vnguentum Vulpinum, and
Idoostertimes yse it in the stead of vnguentum Martiatum.

Take a Foxe and drawe out the entrailes, then
take Rosemarie, Sage, Juniper leaues, and berries, Dill, wilde Margerum, and Margerum of the garden, Lauender, and Camomell, of each halfe a pound, stampe these hearbes in a morter of stone verie finelie, and cut the Foxe in pæces, and put to the Foxe the foresaide hearbes so prepared into a faire vessell of eight gallons, and put to them soure pintes of Sallet Oile, of Oyle of Peats seete a pound, of Calues suet, of Deere suet, of geese grease, of brocks grease, of each halfe a pound, of sea water three quartes, and as much of good malmsey, set all together on the fire, and boile it till the wine & wa-
ter be consumed, and that the flesh and bones be separa-
ted a sunder, that you may with a paire of tongs grabe
out the bones from the rest. This done, let it be taken

Vnguentum
Vulpinum.

F. of

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of, and pressed through a peice of canvas, and kepe it to your vse. This is most precious for lameenesse and aches, &c.

Vnguentum Genistæ, and Saluine. Come

Vnguentum
Genistæ.

Rec. Flo. genistæ lib. vi. Chamæmel. meliloti. Ab-
sinthii, Eboli, Aparini, Ligustici, coronopi Ruellii, ana.
M. ii. Butyri recent lib. i. beate all these together, and put
thereto Olei Oleuarum, lib. ii. let all these rot together
sire wœkes, then put to it viij. albi, lib. iii. and of Ceræl
citrinæ. z. xii. et fiat vnguentum. I tooke this vnguent out
of a written booke of secretes of my Maisters, master
George Kebble, and I haue oft approued it profitable.
Surelie Alexander the great was never more bound to
Aristotle his master, for his lessons in Philosophie, then
I am bound to him for givning of mee the first light and
enteraunce into the knowledge of this noble arte
and mysterie, &c.

Master Kebles ointment for aches, wherewith I
haue had good successe in our vnctions, &c.

M. Kebles
vnguent.

Rec. Fol. saluiae, et Rutæ, ana. lib. i. fol. lauri, Chamæme-
li, et Absinthiæ, ana. lib. . H. Adipis; Ovis. lib. . iii. O-
lei Oliuarum, lib. . iii. vini Albi, lib. ii. first chop the hearbes
small, and then bruse them in a morter, and choppe the
suet verie fine, and beate all well together vntill the su-
et bee not seene, then take it forth and put it into a faire
vessell, and couer it close, and so let it stand the space of
ten daies, take it out of the vessell and put it into a
brasse pan, and then put in also the wine, and set it ouer
a soft fire of coales, and let it boile gentlie till the wine
be consumed, and that the hearbes ware parched, then
take it off the fire and straine it, &c.

Vnguentum

De Morbo gallico.

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Vnguentum Arogon.

Rec. Rorisinarini, Marioranæ, Radicis Ari, Serpilli Ru-
tæ, Radic. Cucumer. asinini, ana. 3. iii. 2. fol. lauri, saluiæ.
Sabinæ. ana. 3. iii. Pulicare maioris, minor, ana. 3. iii. Rad.
Bryoniae. 3. iii. Laureolæ. 3. ix. fol. Cucumer. asinini
Nepetæ, ana. 3. vi. Masticis, Olibani. ana. 3. vii.
Pyrethri, Euphorbij. Zinziberis, piperis, ana. 3. i. Adipis ur-
sini, Olei Laurini, ana. 3. iii. Olei Moschelini. 3. 2. Petrolei
clar. 3. i. Butyri. 3. iii. aut quantum sufficit, Olei. lib. v. ce-
ræ. lib. i. 3. iii. The hearbes and rootes must be gathered
in May and infused in the Oile seauen daies; then boile
them on the fire the space of two houres, and in the end
straine it, and adde to the ware, and so relent them to-
gether, &c.

Vnguentum
Arogon.
Nicolai.

Vnguentum Agrippæ Regis.

Rec. Rad. Bryoniae lib. ii. Rad. Cucumer. Afinini. lib. i. Vnguentum
Scillæ. lib. 2. Irios, 3. iii. Rad. filicis, Rad. eboli. tribulorum,
a quaticorum; ana. 3. ii. ceræ. Albissimæ. 3. xv. Olei albisi-
mi. lib. iii. Let all these rootes be cut and brused and in-
fused in Oile for the space of eight daies, then boile them
againe on a gentle fire y space of one houre, then straine
them, and adde to the ware beeing cut in small pæces,
and so relent them together, fiat vnguentum.

Vnguentum
Agrippæ Re-
gis.

An vnguent which doth ease paines, and also resolueth
and mollifieth hard swellings.

Rec. Muccilaginis, Seminis, lini. mucilaginis. Rad. al-
theæ. ana. 3. ii. Olei Spicati, Amigdalarū dulciū, Chamo-
meli, ana. 3. ii. Gumi Arabici. Dragaganti. ana. 3. ii. cū cera
fiat vnguentum. I doe often vse of this ointment in the
vntions for hard swellings, and haue found great pro-
fit by the vse thereof, &c.

F. ii.

Heere

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Heere followeth the order of making such Oiles as
is vsed in the Vnctions.

Oleum Laurinum, taken out of Gesnerus and Lanfrancke.

Oleum lauri-
num.
Gesnerus.

Oleum lauri-
num.
Lanfrancke.

Take baie berries finelie broken and infused syre
daies in wine, and then put vp in bagges, and draw out
an Oyle by a presse. This Oyle is commended by Ro-
gerius. Another order how to make the said Oyle taken
out of Lanfrancke. Gather first your berries and
boile them in Tribus libris vini, then straine out your li-
quo: of berries and wine, and put thereto Olei lib.tres,
letting it boile againe vntil the wine be consumed, then
take it off the fire and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Oleum Terebinthine, taken also out of Gesnerus.

Oleum Tere-
binthine.
Gesnerus.

Take of cleere Terebinthine what quantitie you
will, and for euerie pound of Terebinthine put 3.iii. of
the ashes of hard woode, I do vse in the sted of ashes, the
pouder of tilestones, glasse, or sand, which after the mix-
ture together, put all into a retort set on a furnace, and
in the beginning distill it with a softe fire vntill all the
moisture be drawen, after increase the heat with a stron-
ger fire vntill all the Oyle be distilled and come, which
keepe diligentlie in a glasse. This Oyle is called the se-
cret of Gabriel Fallopii.

Oleum Liliorum.

Rec. Oleum Oliuarum what quantitie you please, &
Oleum liliorum put it into a faire strong glasse, and adde thereto of the
CLOWES flowers of Lillies, being shred so much in quantitie as
conues-

De Morbo gallico.

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conueniently will into the Glasse, so that they be alwaies couered ouer with the Oyle, then set it in the Sunne for seauen or eight daies, and at the eight daies end boile this in Balneo Marie fuis or sixe houres, then take it and let it coole, and then straine it and put theragaine as many more fresh flowers, and thus do thre or four times, as you may get the flowers from time to time. But note that the last infusion must stand in the Sun a month or sixe weeks afore you put it into Balneo Marie, and then being well boyled, straine it and reserue it to your vse.

After this manner and order I doe make Oleum rosatum, chamamelinum, anethinum, absinthium, violaceum, sambucinum, &c. and I finde them to be verie god in operation.

Oleum Chamemelinum.

Rec. florum Chamemeli, demptis folijs albis. 3. iiiij. olei Oleum Chamemelinum. Oliuarum lib. ii. H. the flowers must be dyed in the shadow 24. houres, then put them with the oile into a glasse with a narrow mouth being well stopped, & let it stand in the Sunne for tie daies, &c. Pauli.

Oleum Anethinum.

Rec. Fol. et flor. anethi contus. 3. iiii. Olei veteris, lib. i. let these be also dyed in the shadow, and make it in the like order as you make the foresaid Oyle of Chamel, &c. Oleum Anethinum.

Oleum Rosatum completum Mesue.

Rec. Olei ex Oliuis maturis, aquæ fontanæ multoties, loti, quantum velles. Put into this Oyle of redde Rose leaves, so many as you shall thinke god and convenient, set these in the Sunne eight dayes, then boile F. iii. them Oleum rosatum compositum mesue.

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them in a double vessell on the fire threé houres, then take new roses, and doe as afore said, and doe also the third time, and put to the fourth part of water of the infusion of Roses, and let it stand in the Sunne fortie daies, then straine it againe, and put too the ioyce of Roses, and let it stand in the Sunne, &c.

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oleum lum-
bricorum.

Rec. Lumbricorum Terrestrium.lib.semis, bēing si-
ced and washed in Vino albo, then take Oleum Ros.
omphacinum.lib.ii.vini albi.3.ii.boyle all these in a dou-
ble vessell to the consumption of the Wine, then straine
it and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Oleum Hyperici.

Oleū hyperici

CLOWES.

Rec. Vini albi.lib.ii.Olei veteris.lib.iii.Olei terebin-
thini.lib.ii.florū Hyperici recentum,cum semini.q.s. Be-
ing first brused, and then put in a double Glasse with
the Diles and Wine, and so set this in the Sunne sea-
uen daies, then boile it syre or seauen houres in Balneo
Mariæ, then straine it, and put too the Wine and Diles
new fresh flowers and sēdes, and let this stand also in
the Sunne other seauen daies, then boile it againe in
Balneo Mariæ. Thus doe so many times till the Dyle
be redde, and that the wine bēe consumed, then straine
it, and adde thereto Aloes epaticę, Myrrhę, Masticis,
Mumię, Olibani. ana.3.i.Cariophilorum, Macis, Nu-
cis Muscate, Cinamomi. ana.3. semis, Croci. 3.i.gra-
na, Tinctorum.3.semis, Verminum terrestrium.3.iii. Let
the wormes bēe purelie purged and cleansed in Vino
albo.q.s. then put all together in a double glasse to the
Dyle, and set it in the Sunne a moneth. And last of
all let it bēe boyled againe in Balneo Mariæ twelue
houres,

houres, bēing verie close stopped, then take it off and let it rest vntill it be nāre colde, and straine it, and so reserue it to your vse. This Oyle is good for the palfie, crampes, aches. And lykewise for woundes and prickes of the sinewes, and also for poisoned woundes, made by swords, darts, or gun shot, &c.

These vnguentz and Oiles are verie profitable in these vnguentz wherein goeth quicke siluer, whose mallice and force (as I haue sayd) may bē killed sufficientlie to bē vsed in this cure of Morbus Gallicus, without daunger, howsoeuer that odde companion or carping corrector afore mentioned hath dreamed to the contrarie. In saying that it was a shamefull lie of mee

to thinke or imagine that Quicke siluer could bē killed with such simple thinges as are Succi Lymonium, There is as Succi Saluia, Succi ros. Oleum Laurinum, Oleum Iuni- peri, Axungiae suillæ, Aceti vini, Aquæ vitæ, spütum hominis. iejunii, Oximell squilliticum, &c. Now hēre I will be iudged by the testūonie of the learned both in Phisicke and Chirurgerie in these daies, and also by our auncient writers, as Guydo de Cauliaco, Nicholas Maf- sæ, Ioannes de Vigo, Aug. Ferri, Rondoletius, Arceus, Calmatheus, with many others, which haue bene the authoz of these excellent remedies, so that if his wordes bē well waied and sufficientlie considered, I thinke the fellowe hath bēne misledde by some blinde guide, or else hēe of himselfe is the authoz of this errour, that dares once bē so bold with his impudent face to write, or yet once to speake against so manifest a truth, which so many excellent men hath confirmed & allowed. And we also now by dailie and continuall experience haue approued the same to bē most certaine and true, howsoeuer this exclaiming aduersarie wold bleare mens eies to the contrarie, but it is commonly sc̄ene & truly said,

Who

much errour
committed
by vs in our
order of kil-
ling quick sil-
uer, as there is
errour in the
cutting of a
dead member
frō the body.

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This fellow I see hath small confidence, iudgement, or knowldege in these learned authors, that dares impugne against their approued authoritie, and yet he doth stil promise by the dexterite of his wit, and the helpe of his friends, who prompts him forward to buckle on his bootes of brasse to giue me the counterbuffe, and then surely all they together forsooth vwill vwrite against this booke, & also vwill defend & main-taine his peevish opini-ons, &c.

who will be more bolder then blind bayard, or who are more busier then they that knowe least: yet sith it is but his owne ambitious loose opinion, & some other such like frantik foolish find falt & detractors of other mens credits & trauailes. Therfore it were but lost labour of me to spend the time in auns wering anie more of his absurd, doltish, false and slanderous speeches, which in one of my bookes he ruelie roamed ouer. But it is said he and his adherence may haue some straunge magnificient composition, wherewith they vse to kill quicke siluer, which to vs is vñknowen, surpassing the force of Hercules club, and that forsooth may not be discouered, but greatlie it skilleth not, wherefore I will returne and say againe: Quicksiluer may be killed sufficiently to be vsed in our vncions by anie of the afore named remedies, and then moreouer beeing compounded with such vnguent, oiles, gums, pouders, and other like comfortable remedies, which be commonlie vsed in our vncions. Then shall you finde that they haue greate and precious vertues, and that their opinions is not to be liked, but to be condemned as soule vñtruthe, which doe thus dailye cauill, and as it were picke quarrels by subtil shifte and slanderous speeches against our vncions made with quicke siluer, and so to make this manner of curing to seeme odious vnto the world.

I will haere obiect no more against the contrarie, but let euerie man iudge and speake truelie as hee findeth and knoweth. For mine owne parte this I am well assured, and it is also verie well knowne, that I haue cured an infinit number both farre and neare, and yet I never saw but that the profit therof surmounted the hurt, being diligentlie & carefullie vsed with great wisedome, discretion and knowledge, for otherwise indeede it is but as a sword put into a mad mans hand.

And

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And therfore I saie vndoubtedly their wordes are bat
sables and olde wiues tales, which saie that vncions
made with quicke siluer are not to be bled, wherefore
I will conclude with that good saying of Vigo, that I
see no reason why they shuld condemne medicines made
with quicke siluer, seeing that many remedies made
with quicke siluer, are found in the bookes of auncient
and late writers, in the curing of scabbes, salt cleame,
teters, and ringwormes, &c. But if you wil understand
what is the reason that they are so opiniatine, or as it
were, sworne enimies against these vncions made
with quicke siluer: sozscoth this is their chiese reason
which carrieth so great profe. First they saie, they be ve-
rie daungerous and strong, and cause malignant acci-
dents and ulcerations in the mouth and guins, tongue,
and thoate, with continuall flur of flegmatike matter
daie and night running, whereby happeneth painfull
watchings, lacke of appetite, with dolour in the iawes,
and such other infirmities. Whereunto I aunswere
with Hippocrates, that extreame remedies are to be bled
against extreame diseases, for bee there not purgations
made verie strong by reason of Eleborus and Scammo-
nne, and such like, which hurt the stomacke and other
parts, and shall we therfore vtterlie refuse them be-
cause they be noisome? I suppose not, when by their con-
traries they are and may be made medicinable: Euen
the same and þ verie like þrofes haue we dailie of our
vncions, wherein goeth quicke siluer. But yet mozeo-
ver they saie againe that the quicke siluer is an enimie
vnto the sinewes, and that it bringeth the palse, by rea-
son that it is colde and moist. And to proue the same,
saith Nicholaus Massa in his booke de Morbo Gallico,
writing in the defence of quicke siluer, where they bring
an ensample of an Ape, that by eating of quicke sil-
uer died, and when he was opened, there was found be-
sides

Nicholaus
Massa.

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sides the heart, a great quantitie of conieled bloud, which did arise (saie they) of no other cause, but onely of quick Siluer: I will here argue no further to the contrary, for that I know there wilbe obiectes against mee, that my learning & knowledge is not to be compared with those men which holde the contrary opinion: yet notwithstanding I will say with that famous Guydo, we be children sitting in the neck of a Gyant, we can see what so lener the Gyant can see. And I doe the bolder affirme it, because so many great & singular learned men haue allowed and approued our opinion to be true. Wherefore here I will leaue it to their censures & iudgements, because I see men learned on both sides, of diuerse opinions, touching the nature and properties of Quicksiluer. But yet this I doe know assuredly, that being (as I haue sayd) compounded with the foxe named Anguents, Dyles, Gummes, &c. that then vndoubtedly, it will resolute and molifie: and it openeth the bodie, and prouoketh sweat, & emptieth the cause of this disease, some times sensible and sometimes insensible, and the bloud thereby is purged from infection, and all the parts of the bodie is cleansed from superfluous humors, so that good humors are bred, and they doe returne againe vnto their natural course & disposition, as we dayly see by exerience. But yet beware that to little of ynguenton doe not deceaue thee in annoynting, neither be to bould with the applying of to much of it at a tyme. And beware also of disorder of the pacient, and of the ayre, of meates and of drinckes, for by such meanes many haue bene defrauded of their healthes, and after fewe daies, haue falne againe into this sicknesse: and some times ioyned with a worse, more harder to be cured, as the Dropstie, &c. There is no certaine rule to be giuen of the number of the daies, in the applying of the Unction, but by conjecture, neither how much in quantitie is to be vsed at a time. But it is necessarie to proceede after the strenght of the

the pacient, and the force and strength of the Unction, strong bo-
and the continuance of the sicknesse, hauing herein al-
waies a good iudgement. These being skilfully accom-
plished, and all things aforesaide diligently obserued, the
mouth and gummes healed, and the teeth fastened, then let
the pacient haue cleane and freshe clothes, and chaunge
their shetes, and not afoxe, except the flur doe flow so ab-
undantly. Last of all, let them be purged with some con-
uenient purgations, meete to purge away the reliques re-
maining of the disease. This done, let the pacient be lette
bloud, within a day or two after, and choose some god ayres
to remaine in for that space, vsing a moderate order of dy-
et, with conuenient meates and drinke. &c. to follow.

The description of certaine approued remedies
by mee collected, which are very needfull and
necessarie helps in this cure. And I haue gleaned
and gathered these to gether, like as the poore
Bee, which gathereth his Honnie from euerie
sweete flower. Cap. VII.



Han'e thought it not amisse,
here to adioyne certaine other
approued medicines, which I
haue founde to be very conue-
nient for the cure of this sick-
nesse. And also is otherwise wel
approued very profitable bothe
for the curing of woundes, ul-
cers, and Apostumes.

¶ And for that in some persons which are greatly infec-
ted with sharpe and gnawing humors, that doth eate and
also exulcerate the partes affected, and being of longe
continuance, it falleth out thereby often and many times.

G.y.

As

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as I haue alreadie said, some to haue virulent corosive and malignant vlcers: some fraudulent and deceitfull vlcers, with hard callous and swolne lippes and edges; and other some to haue corrupt, putrified, and rotten vlcers, which become soule and filthie, with great losse of substance, which must be againe restored; and sometimes vlcers and nodes, with corruptions of the bones in diuerse parts of the bodie, so that these maladies haue nae de of such remedies, before ye may safelie applie the vncions. For by these remedies these vlcers are greatlie corrected of their malignitie, & the hard tumours or knots are to be opened with causticke medicines, when they will not yeld vnto resolutions, and then also when they be purged and cleansed from the anoiances aforesayd, which will conuenientlie be done by these remedies. Then may ye safelie vse these vncions, and cure this diseale by the order whiche is heere prescribed, &c.

Cerotum Viginis cum Mercurio.

Cerotum
Viginis cum
Mercurio.

Rec. Olei Chamomilini anethi, de spica, de Lilio, ana. 3.
ii. Olei de Croco. 3. i. Pinguedinis porcinæ, lib. i. Pinguedinis vituli, lib. 2. Euphorb. 3. v. thutis. 3. x. Olei Laurini. 3. i. 2. Ranarum viuentium. N. vi. Pingudinis viperæ 3. ii. 2. (or in stede thereof I doe put in) ex Pinguedine humanis. 3. ii. 2. Lumbricorum, Lotorum cum vino. 3. iii. 2. Succi radicū ebuli et enaulæ. ana. 3. ii. squinanti, sticados, Matricarie. ana. M. i. vini odoriferi. lib. ii. Let the saeth all together vntill the wine be consumed; then straine them, and put to the straining Lichargiri auri. lib. i. Terebin. clare. 3. ii. Make a cerot with sufficient white ware, after the manner of a sparadrop, adding in the end of the decoction Stiracis liquidæ. 3. i. 2. then take the cerot from the fire, and stirre it vntill it be luke warme, and afterward put therevnto Argenti viui cum Saluia ex-
tincti

tincti. 3.iii. And stirre it about well, vntill the quicke siluer be incorporated, et fiat. Note that this cerot is not trulie prescribed in our olde English translation of Vigo, &c.

ANOTHER. Rec. Axungiae porcine. 3.xii. Argenti viii. 3.viii. Sti-

racis, theriace. ana. 3.i. ceræ et resinæ pine, ana. q.s. et fiat ce-

rotum. Quod Ioannes Baeter, &c.

ANOTHER. Rec. Axungiae porcine. 3.xii. Argenti viii. 3.viii. Sti-

racis, theriace. ana. 3.i. ceræ et resinæ pine, ana. q.s. et fiat ce-

rotum. Quod Ioannes Baeter, &c.

Rec. Emp. de Meliloti Mesue. 3.vi. Emplastr. Diachi-

lon magnu Mesue. 3.iii. And adde also heerevnto of my
vncio 3.ii. or 3.iii. but first relent the plaisters with an
easse fire of coales, & in the cooling put in of my vncion,
or of some other good vncion, and then stirre it well vntill
it be colde. You may spred this plaister either vpon
leather, or vpon linnen cloth, and so applie it, &c.

ANOTHER. A resolutiue plaister verie good in colde

and windie swellings, & all other ills in the

body. Rec. Olei Anethini. lib. 3. Resinæ pine. lib.

ii. ceræ citri. pine. lib. i. Puluis Bacarum lauri, & et seminis Cus-
minis. ana. lib. j. Let all these seedes bee made into as fine
pouder as possibly may be, but first relent the Rosen per
Rosen, and ware together, and so straine it, then by little
& little straw in your pouders, & in the end when it wax-
eth somewhat colde, (as you may suffer) the working
with your hands, then with spedde make it vp in roules,
working in your Oyle continuallie with your hands,
and so reserue it to your vse, &c.

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Emplastrum diachilon paruum

Mefuz.

Emplastrum
diachilon
paruum
mæsue

Rec. Lithargyr. 3. vii. Olei veteris. lib. i. Mucilaginis
Psyllij. 3. iiiij. Mucilaginis Seminis. Hiosoyami. 3. j. ℥. Mu-
cilaginis, Seminis lini. Mucilaginis, Radicum altheæ. ana. 3
ij. fiat vt primum. It dooth digest and maturate harde
tumours and apostumes which bee hot. And it may bee
vsed with great profite, and for the excellencie which I
haue found in the vse thereof, I haue thought it good
to publish the same as a needfull and necessarye helpe
in this cure.

A Resolutiue plaister which is also in good
use but in other wayes profitable. Let these stand in
Rec. Axungia Porciniæ. lib. iiiij. Olei Veteris. lib. iiij. Ra-
dicum Bryoniae & Altheæ. Ana. lib. ℥. Let these stand in
fused ten dayes. Then put all into the panne, and boyle
them to gether ouer a soft fyre one houre. Then strayne
it, and ad vnto the strauning Lythargiri auri leuigati. lib.
iiiij. Vitriolij. 3. iiiij. Boyle all these to gether, vntill it come
to the forme of a Cerot. And then ad vnto it Gumi Opp-
panaci, Amoniaci, dissoluti in aceto & colati. ana. lib. j.
After this then boyle all to gethers againe on a gentle
fyre of coles, continually stirring it; vntill it be brought
to the forme of a plaister: and then when it is neare cold,
make it vp in rowles. This is a very excellent good pla-
ster both to resolute and to apaease paynes; and it is well
approued to be singuler good about woundes made with
Gunshot, and many other excellent vertues it hath, which
for being to tedious, I will passe ouer.

Em-

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Rec. Meliloti. 3. vi. Florum Chamæmeli, Fenigræ- Emplastrum
ci, Baccarum Lauri, Radicum althææ, Comarum ab- de meliloto
sinthij, ana. 3. ij. Scinoris absinthij, Cardamomi Iridis, mesuæ.
Cyperi, Spica nardi, Casiaæ seminis. Amimi ana. 3. j. 5.
Fol. persici. 3. iii. Hammoniaci. 3. x. Styracis, Bdellij,
ana. 3. v. Terebinthinæ. 3. i. 5. Ficus pinguius. N. xij.
Sepi Hircini, Resinæ, Picis, ana. 3. ii. 5. Ceræ. 3. vi. Olei
Sampsucini, Olei Nardini, ana. lib. j. Confice, sic fieri
decoctio, Meliloti, Foenigreci, Chamæmeli, ana. q.s.

Boyle these vnto the consumption of the halfe, then
straine them and put therevnto your parcells finelie
made in powder: and boyle them againe, adding the
Oyles Terebinthine and Gummes, dissolved in Vnige-
gere, then put to the rootes, and figges, being well bru-
sed and well boyled together, and mixe all these and
make an emplaister according to arte.

It doth molifie all hardnessse of the stomacke, Lyuer,
Splene, and other intrayles. It doeth also cease vhe-
ment dolour and payne, and healeth the wyndinesse of
Hypochondria. &c.

Emplastrum Diachylon magnum

Ree. Lithargyri. lib. j. Olei Chamæmelini Irini A-
nethini, ana. 3. viij. Mucilagi, Sem. Lini, Foenigreci
altheæ,

Emplastrum
Diachylon
magnum me-
suæ.

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altheę, ficum pinguium, vuarum passarum. ana. ȝ. xii. ȝ.
Succi Iridis, Scillę Oesypi, Ichthyocollę. ana. ȝ. xii. ȝ. Te-
rebinthine ȝ. iii. Resini pini, cere flauę. ana. ȝ. ii. fiat cera-
tum ut prius. It doth digest and mollifie all hardnesse,
and therefore may with great profit be applied vnto
Schyrus, and other hard tumours, &c.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum descriptione Nicolai.

Emplastrum
Oxycroceum
descriptione
Nicolai.

Rec. Cere, Picis Nigra, Picis Grecę, croci. ana. ȝ. iiiij. te-
rebinthine, Galbani, Hammoniaci, Myrrę, Thuris, Masti-
clies, ana. ȝ. i ȝ. iii. Dissolute ther Armoniacke and Gal-
banum in a sufficient quantitie of vineger vpon a few
imbers, vntill the vineger be consumed, then adde there-
vnto your Pitch, Ware, Rosen, and Turpentine, being
melted togeher, then put in your Myrrę, Masticke, and
Frankensence, bēing in fnes pouder, continuallie stir-
ring them together till they coine to the thicknesse of a
cerote. After you haue taken it from the fire, put in your
saffron, and make it according to art. I haue proued
this plaister and the other two to be verie profitable in
this sicknesse for dissoluing of hard tumours and swel-
lings, and also it is good to take awaie paines and aches,
as heereafter shal be said by the order of curing certaine
speciall cures, &c.

Emplastrum ad resoluendum et ad maturandum.

Rec. Oleiorum Ifini, Liliaei, atta. ȝ. iiiij. cere citrini. lib.
j. Resinę, lib. j. Resinę pini. lib. ȝ. Picis Burg. ȝ. vi.
Galbani. ȝ. ii. Gum, Amoniaci. ȝ. iiiij. Opoponacis ȝ. ii. cro-
ci. ȝ. i. Dissolute your gums in Malmsie or Muscadel.
q. s. misse et fiat, emplastrum secundum artem, &c.

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A Cataplasme, which doth resolute and
also suppurate hard tumors or swellings.

GLANFEILDE.

Rec. Ficum. lib. j. Rad. Liliorum. N. iiiij. Olibani Ma- Glanfield.
sticis, Galbani, ana. 3. 5. Boyle the ffigges and rotes in
Palmeley, very tender, then straine it, and to the stray-
ning, ad to Galbanum, being dissolved in Vniger, and
the other Gunnies made in very fine powder: of Cam-
phure, 3. 5. And if you wil vse to suppurate more migh-
tele, ad thereto of Oysters and of Snailes. q. s. & fiat Ca-
taplasnum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Rad. Liliorum Alb. & althææ, ana. 3. iiij. Florum Am. Parh.
Mal. M. j. Ficum. Pinguium. N. viij. coquantur in hidro-
mel. Then adde to Sem. Lini. & Fenic. ana. 3. j. Farine
Hordei. 3. ij. Olei Liliorum. 3. i. Axungie Porcine. 3. i. se-
mis. & fiat Cataplasnum. This is also good to suppu-
rate Bubonem venereæ.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Farinæ Fabarum orobi. ana. 3. ij. Chameillæ, &
Meliloti ana 3. iiij. Being made into very fine powder,
then ad to, Olei Irini, & amigdalarum, ana. 3. j. Succi Ru-
tæ, 3. j. & fiat Cataplasnum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Foliorum Maluarum Violarum. ana. M. ij. Florū CLOWES.
Chameillæ, Meliloti & Ros. ana. M. j. 5. Boyle these in
the broth of Weale, Chicken, or Capon, without Salt, and
boyle the hearbes vntill thy be tender. Then stamp them
5. i. very

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very fine, and ad to them, 3. viiiij. of this Muccilage following. Rad. Altheæ. M.ij. Sem. Lini, & Psylij. ana. 3. iiij. Fœnigræci. 3. j. S. infundantur in Aqua purissima & Vini Albi. lib. j. Let them lye infused, ry. haures, then boyle it a little, and strain it, and take of this Muccilage, as aforesayd. And then ad to of Olei ros. & Sanguis dat. ana. 3. j. S. Farine Fab. 3. iiij. Farine hordei. 3. iiij. Medullæ panis. q. s. Croci 3. iiij. Lutorum ouoruin. N. iiiij. & fiat Cataplasme.

HER ENFOLLOWETH CAV-
STICK Medicines, which doth open or breake
nodes, hard knots and swellings, when they
yeld not to resolutions: and they doe take a-
way superfluous and rotten flesh.

The causticke **R**E**C**. Fecis vini vsti. lib. iiij. Cineris querci. lib. iiij. Calcis stone.

Viui. lib. j. Steepe all these in Aqua Fontan lib. xvij
Let all lye in Steepe. xxiiij. hours at the least, straying
ning it two or thre tyme, in the meane space: and then
let it be set ouer a fyre of coles, to boyle a little. Then let
it stand so. ry. hours, & then straine the cleare licor through
a double wollen cloth, so that no ashes passe with all, but
onely the cleare licor. Then set that licor on the fyre, in a
vessell of Iron, or Brasse, and let it boyle vntil it come to
a stony hardnesse; then breake it in as small or great pec-
ces, as you think good: and keepe it close, for if it take ayre,
it will returne to water againe.

An other Caustick stone which Maister Frauncis
Rassius, a Chirurgion to the French king, dyd giue
vnto me, for a great secret, and he intituled it, Cau-
teria optima, & sine dolore: and it is thus made
as followeth. **R**ec.

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REC. Aquæ, lib. xxx. Fecis vini vsti. lib. ii. Calcis viui, M. Fraunces
lib. vi. Cineris querci, & cauliū fabarum ana. q. s. Rassius caus
Let all these lye infused in the water. viij. houres, in an
earthen vessell, being strong and well nealed. Then giue
it a walme at the fyre, and let it rest xxxij. houres, till it be
very clære, then let it be well strained through a cotton
strainer, and so boyle it with a fyre of coles, vntill it come
to the forme of a ston, then breake it in small pieces, or
great pieces, as you think best. The older this Causticke
is, the lesse paine it causeth, as Maister Rassius sayd.

An other good Causticke.

REC. Lixiuij saponarij, lib. j. Calcis viui made into very
fine pouder, first of all is the best way, & as much in qua-
titie as will bring it to the forme of an vnguent, and let it
boyle very gently, that the calx may myre well with the
Lixiuium, and if it be to thick, put in more of the Lixiuium,
and boyle it againe gently, till it come to the forme afore-
sayde.

This Causticke you may spredde as you please, vpon
plegets of lynt, or tolne, as you doe any vnguent, & so ap-
ply it with discretion. This Causticke worketh not with-
out paine, and it is called of some, the common Causticke.

Neuerthelesse ye shall finde it a very good one, although it
seeme but simple, and made with out curiositie.

V N G V E N T V M A E G I P T I A.

cum, approued to be very good and necel-
lary in scaling of corrupt and rotten bones,
and it doth also subdue spungious or proud
flesh, and also mundifieth and cleanseth fil-
thie and corrupt vlcers, and it doth preserue
the good and sound flesh.

H.ii.

REC.

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CLOVYES. Rec. Mellis Ros lib.ij. Aquæ vitæ, Aceti Albi, ana. lib. ij. Viridis Aeris. 3.ij. Vitrioli Albi. 3.ij. Let your Viridis Aeris and Vitriol, be made into as fine pouder as may be possible, and then put all together and boyle it yppon an easie fier, vntill it come to the thicknesse of Honney.

Gydo de
Canliaco.

Rec. Mellis. lib.ij. Aceti optimi. 3.vj. Viridis Aeris. 3.j. Aluminis. Rupis 3.v. Boyle this also to the thicknesse of honnie.

AN OTHER.

Mesua.

Rec. Aeruginis. 3.v. Mellis optimi. 3.xiii. Aceti fortis. 3.vii. Boyle this as the other aforesaid.

AN OTHER.

Vigo.

Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini Malorum granatorum. Mellis ana. 3.ii. Aluminis rupis, Aeruginis ana. 3.x, et si- at. Boyle this also to the thicknesse of Honney.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Mellis. lib.ij. Viridis Aeris. 3.iiij. Aceti, lib.j. Aluminis Rochæ. 3.iii. boyle this as the other. This Unguent doth remoue and take away corrupted flesh which groweth in the mouth, by the applying of to much of the vncion. It doth also mundifie and cleanse filthy vlcers, and scaleth corrupt and rotten bones.

Aqua Fallopii.

Aqua fallopii

Rec. Aquarium Planta. Ros. ana. lib.j. Aluminis Rochæ. Argentæ

Argenti Sublimati ana. 3. iiij. Put these to geather in a double Glasse, and boyle it in Balneo Marie, to the consumption of the fourth part. I haue approued this water to bee singuler good to check and stay the spredding or eatting vlers of Morbus Gallicus, in the mouth, threate, or yarde, &c. And it doth also scale corrupt bones. I tooke this water out of Fallopis booke, de Ulceribus. And I call it after his name, for that I haue not foud it in any other.

Q M V N D I F Y I N G O R T A B E R N A D I steriue Vnguents.

Vnguentum Mundificatum.

Rec. Resinæ. 3. viij. Colophonæ. 3. iiiij. Ceræ. lib. j. Olei. lib. j. Gumi Opoponacis. 3. i. h. Aeruginis æris, 3. j. Relent your way, Dyle, selvet and Rosen all together, then straine the Gummies being dissolved first in Vniger, and so boyle it a little vpon a gentle fier, and then take it of, and so put in your Viride æris, in fine pouder.

A N O T H E R.

Rec. Gummi Ammoniaci. 3. iiij. Bdellij, Olibani, Aristochyæ, Sarcocollæ, ana. 3. j. h. Myrræ, Galbani, ana. 3. j. Lithargiri auri. 3. iiiij. Aloes, Opoponacis, ana. 3. j. Viridis æris. 3. ij. h. Resinæ Pini. 3. iiiij. Dissolue your Gummie in Vniger, and pouder the rest as fine as is possible, then ad therevnto Ceræ Citrinæ, lib. j. Olei communis, lib. ij. et fiat vnguentum, &c.

Vnguentum Viride.

Rec. Resinæ, Resinæ Pinj, Cere Citrinæ, lib. j. Olei communis, h. ij.

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munis.lib.ij. Terebinthinæ.lib.ij. Aeruginis æris.3.j. & fiat
Vnguentum.

Banester.

AN OTHER.
Rec. Ceræ Citrine.3. viij. Terebin. cl. resinæ, resinæ
Pini, Colophoniæ, ana.3.ij. ʒ. gummi Ammoniaci.3.ij.
Gum, Bdell. 3.iiij. Galbani. ʒ. vi. Myrrhæ.3.j. Mastices
& Olibani, ana.3. ʒ. Opoponacis.3.ij. ʒ. Lithargiri auri,
3.ij. Viridis æris.3.ij. Axungieſſuille.3.vj. Olei commu-
nis.lib.j. Pouder y which is to be poudred, & dissolue the
Gummis in white Winiger: Et fiat vnguentum secun-
dum artem.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Terebin.3.ij. Mellis ros.3.j. Farinæ hord. Myrrhæ
Mastichis, ana.3.ij. & fiat.

Franciscus
Rassius.

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AN OTHER.
Rec. Pul. Aloes, Myrrhæ & Gentiane, ana.3.ij. Pul-
ueris Vtriusquæ Aristolochiæ & Centaurij minoris, ana,
3.ij. Pulueris florent. 3. ʒ. Excipliantur omnia cum syr.
ros. siccari. & Absynthij. q.s. addendo Aquæ vitæ. 3.j. &
fiat Linimentum.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES. Rec. Vnguent. Viridis. 3. viij. vnguent. Popul.
composit.3.ij. Pulueris Masticis.3.j. Mercu. precipi. ʒ. ij.
Labor all these in a morter, & after reserue it to your use.

INCARNATIVE VNGVENTS.

HERE the afore named fabler, is yet once againe in a
great rage, stil vsing his olde accustomed bouldnesse of
vntrue speaking, and as it were, falleth out with him self,
saying, it is superfluous and altogether vnecessary for
men to publish any Incarnatiues, because (saith he) nature
it selfe will restore & induce the lost substance of flesh a-
gaine,

gaine; without the helps of Incarnatiues, for the onely
keeping of the ulcerate parts pure and cleane, by a mun-
difying & cleansing medicine is sufficient without y other.
Now here again it may also appere, how he hath fast in-
red himselfe in the hauen or port of impudēcie & ignorāce,
and there blindly lyeth grabing at noone dayes, with his
vaine affirmations against Incarnatiues. For disprove of
his cauelling & vncūly speches, omitting all other proffes
and circumstaunces, I wil refer you to the Institution of
a Chirurgion, published by Tagaltius, & Gwido de Cau-
liaco, whose precepts, are set down to vs after this maner.

A god Chirurgion (sayth they) should alwayes haue
in rediness these. 5. vnguentis, as first vnguentū Basilicon
to suppurate and maturate. The second, is Vnguentū A-
postolicō, to mundifie & clese. The third, is Vnguentū
Aureum, to incarnate and fill. The fourth, is Vnguentū
Album, to cicatrice. The fift, is Vnguentū Dialtheæ, to
cease doleur and Payne, and to molifie. Now here I will
leauie him as aforesaid, concluding with that true saying
of Maister Hawle Chirurgion, of Maidstone, who was
in his time also greatly troubled with such wicked abu-
sers of this noble arte. But saith he: Who so doth them rightly marke,
shall finde them meete for the cart, That grope thus blyndly in the darke,
then haue to doe in such an arte.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

REC. Resinæ Ceræ Citrinæ ana. lib. 5. Terebin. 3. iiiij
Olibani, Mast. ana. 3. j. Myrrh, Sarcocol. ana. 3. iiij. 5.
Olei Masti, Mellis Ros. colati. 3. j. Farinæ hordei. 3. iiij
& fiat vnguentum.

Rec. Olei Ros. 3. xii. Resinæ. 3. xij. Ceræ citrinæ. 3. viij. Ebble.
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Terebinthina. 3. vi. Mastichis. 3. iiij. Olibani. 3. iiiij. Croci. 3. iiij. et fiat vnguentum &c.

AN OTHER.

CLOVYES

Rec. Ceræ Citrinæ lib. 5. Resinæ. 3. vi. Terebinthina. 3. v. Olei Ros. lib. 5. Masticis, Olibani, Myrrhæ, et Sarco-collæ, ana. 3. 5. Aloes et Croci, ana. 3. iiij. Mellis Ros. 3. iiiij. & fiat vnguentum.

VNGVENTVM BASILICON.

REC. Resinæ, Terebinthina, Adipis, Vaccini, Picis, Naualis, Thuris, ana. lib. j. Ceræ lib. iiij. Olei communis lib. iiiij. & fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei communis, lib. j. 5. Ceræ, lib. 5. Resinæ, lib. 5. Picis Naualis lib. j. Adipis vaccini. 3. viij. Terebinthina. 3. iiiij. Quoru Lutorum, ana. N. iiiij. Misce et fiat vnguentum secundum artem. If you myre with eyther of these two Unguents, Mercurij Precipitati, q. s. It will then gently mundifie, incarne, and digest. But if you myre with it of Alumis vsti, q. s. Then will it gently mundifie, heale, and decitate vp these vlcers.

VNGVENTVM SANATIVM.

REC. Olei communis, Resinæ, ana. lib. j. Ceræ Citrinæ lib. 5. Adipis, Quoru lib. 5. Terebinthina. 3. xij. Lapidis Calaminaris, lib. j. Misce et fiat vnguentum secundum artem. This vnguent both heale and drye vp vlcers.

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ad ydij tincturam alij cibam quod est Nard. iij. & cibam loti.
et quod nunc multum in ANOTHER. distinguitur a
alij & in confectione alij quod in hoc. quod est in confectione

Rec. Terræ sigillatae, Lapidis Calaminaris, Lithargiri
auri, ana. 3. iiiij. Olei communis. lib. j. Ceræ. 3. xij. Camphæ.
3. j. & fiat vnguentum.

HERE FOLLOWETH DESIC
catives, both Vnguents and plaisters,
and on this place to followeth another. But this is
in so shal any hysp. vnguentum diapompholygos.
alij & alij to followeth another. That is to say

Rec. Olei Ros. 3. ix. Ceræ Albæ. 3. iiiij. Succi sola. Hor- Am. Part.
tensis. 3. iiiij. Cerus. lotæ. 3. j. Pompholigos, plumbi vsti &
loti, Olibani puri. ana. 3. i. Let the ware be dissolved in the
Dyle, with a gentle fyre, and when ye haue taken it of, ad
to the other thinges aboue mentioned: and bray them a
good white in a morter, putting in the moysture by lyttle
and little, & that which wil not incorporate with the rest,
cast away.

I doe rather chuse to take the Dyle and the iuce, and
boyle them to gether to the consumption of the iuyce. &c.
& fiat vnguentum.

Rec. Olei Rosati, Ceræ albæ. ana. 3. vi. Succi Solani, VVecker.
3. j. Cerussa lotæ. 3. iiij. Plumbi vsti & loti, Tutia præpa-
ratæ, ana. 3. j. Thuris. 3. p. Misse et fiat vnguentum se-
cundum attem.

VNGVENTVM DE SIC-

catium rubrum.
coaduato siccum tritum inquit

REC. Lapid. Calam. Terr. sigil. rubæ. ana. 3. iiiij. Litharg.
auri, Cerus. ana. 3. iiij. Ceræ. 3. v. Camp. 3. j. Olei ros. &
lypomphæ. I. j. Viol.

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Viol. ana. 3. vi. Melt the wax and the Dyle, when they be
nære colde, strew in the pouders, and stir them with a spa-
tula, and in the ende, put in the Camph. dissolved in Dyle
of Rose, or some Rose water, q.s. & fiat.

Emplastrum de siccatum. Cer. Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

Rhasis.

REC. Olei communis. lib. iiij. Cerus. subtilissim. lib. j. Ce-
ra Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

Fraunces
Rassius.

Emplastrum de siccatum. Cer. Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

GALLE.

Emplastrum Ceruse. Cer. Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

Mesure.

Emplastrum Triapharmacum. Cer. Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

Am. Parrh.

Emplastrum Diacalcitheos. Cer. Alb. 3. vij. Camph. 3. iiij. Pour Dyle and wax must
be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when
it wareth nære colde, strew in your Cerus, and last of all
put in your Campher dissolved in Dyle of Rose.

chargyri triti.lib.ijj. Vitriol.3.iiiij. Let your Litharg. be stee-
ped. xvij. houres in the oyle, then boyle them to a iust thick-
nesse, putting in the Axungia, stirring it cōtinually with
a spatula, either of the Date tree, or of y Dke tree. When
it is boyled enough, take all from the fier, and put in your
Vitrial, being first beaten in pouder. Et fiat. modestus
an hieo de vitriolij. C. iij.ij. calvum. i. iij.ij. R. i.ij. iij.ij.
iiij.ij. iij.ij. Emplastrum de Siccantium.
Rec. Lapis Calaminaris.3.vij. Terr. Sigill.3.iiiij. Cerus. M. I. Hawke.
3.iiiij. Lithargyri auri, & argenti, ana.3.ij. Boli armeni.3.j.
Lithargyri Plumbi.3.ij. Sanguinis Draconis.3.ij. Terebin.
3.vij. Scui, Hircini, cerae, ana. lib.ij. & fiat empla. secundum
artem. This plaster is saide to be devised by that excel-
lent Chirurgion Maister John Hawle of Maydestone in
Kent, a brother of our Companie, who for his cunning,
skill, and great knowledge in this arte, shold not be for-
gotten of vs.

And now moreouer for the great paines and charges
which he was at, in the publishing of Lanfranck, into
English, with other worthy workes of his owne. And
this he dyd, as he hath saide, for the benefite of his coun-
try and countrmen.

TIN THE FORMER PART

of this Booke, I haue made mencion as ye haue heard, of the cure of this sicknesse by
Vnctions. And here I haue also againe
thought it expedient and profitable, to ad-
ioyne certaine approued Decoctions and
diet drincks, which are necessary helps to
be vsed in this cure, wherewith I haue
knowne also a great number cured.

xxv. Iug. foliorum. datus. 1.ij. Nov. 1.ij. DE

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DECOCtions.

Mathew.

REC. Ligni Sancti. lib. 1. Cortic eiusdem. lib. 1. Aque purissimæ. lib. x. Infuse them, & let them soke xxiiij. houres, and boyle them to the consumption of the third part; then take Radicum Enulæ campa. Dactilorum ab ossibus seperatorum. ana. 3. 1. Senæ orientali. 3. j. Steepe them in Vino albo. lib. vi. xxiiij. houres, vpon y hot imbræs, so that the wyne be almost redy to steth, then straine it and put the first decoction to this, and ad Sacchari. lib. 1. Cinamomi. 3. i. And fourre houres after let them runne through a strainer, and euery morning let the pacient take v. or vi. ounces, & before supper, or when he goeth to bed as much, & put to the residue of the first Decoction of Aque purissimæ. xv. lib. & boyle it to the consumption of the third part, and put to as much Huger and Cinemonas is sufficient to make it pleasant to drinck.

ANOTHER.
Rec. Pul. guaici. 3. x. Cortic eiusdem. sarsæperillæ. ana. 3. ij. Cardi Benedict. herbe paralesis. Aegrimoni. ana. M. ij. Hermodact. 3. ij. Turbith. 3. iii. Agarici. 3. ij. Zinzib. 3. iiiij. Rhabar. opt. 3. iiiij. Folsene orient. 3. iiij. Callami. aromat. 3. ij. Infundantur per horas. xxiiij. in. lib. xx. aquæ communi & Ebull. lento igne ad lib. viij. & Aromat. Cynamomi. dosis fit.

CLOWES.

Rec. Ligni Sancti lib. 1. Cortic eiusdem. 3. vi. Sarsæperillæ. 3. iiiij. Seminis anisi. 3. j. Glychyrizæ. 3. 12. Passularum mund. 3. iiiij. Sene orient. 3. iiiij. Hermodact. Stecados ana. 3. j. Polipo. querc. multu. contus. 3. iiij. card. benedict. capil. v.

scr.

ner. Epith. & camap. ana. pū. ii. Cinam. 3. j. Zach. lib. 5. In-
fuse these 24. houres in puris aqua & in vino albo. ana. lib.
x. the boile it in Balneo Marie, vpon an easie fier of coles,
vntill the third part be consumed, & in the cooling, put in
of fine Mithridate. 3. 5. & when it is through colde strain
it, and keepe it in cleane vessels. Let the pacient take here-
of. vi. o2. viij. 3. at a time, morning and euening, and put to
the residue of this decoction of Aquæ purissimæ, or of
Ceruiseæ fertis. lib. xvij. Ligni Sancti. lib. 5. Cortic. eiusdē
3. ij. Glichirize rase. 3. 5. anisi. 3. j. Passularū mundat. 3. iiiij.
Zacchari. q. s. Boyle this as aforesaide, and abstaine from
all other kinde of drinckes, during the space of xxi. dayes,
or a moneth, as the cause requireth: and let your bread be
Bisquit bread, made of fine flower, and kneaded with the
decoction whereinto you may ad Suger. q. s. with a few
Coriander seedes, Anisedes, or Fennel seedes. And let your
meate be dry rosted, and that shalbe either Mutton, Capon
Henne, Chicken, Rabbat, Fesaunt, Partrige, and Black-
byrd.

And if they be strong of bodie, one meale a day wilbe
sufficient, and contenting themselues at night with a few
Kelsons of the Sunne, and Almonds blaunched, of Bis-
quit bread, and of your drinck. q. s.

But if they be weake of nature, then ye may admit
them their supper of flesh at night, & drinck your drinckes
alwayes warmed, rather then colde. And they shall sweat
every second or third daye one houre or two, according to
the strength of the pacient, and keepe them from ayre and
colde, as neare as you can, during the whole cure. And ye
may open a veine at the beginning, and at the ending, if
you see occasion.

ANOTHER.

Rec. Scobis Guaiaci. lib. 5. Corticum eiusdem. 3. iiiij. sar- Baker.
feparillæ. 3. iiiij. cardi benedict. M. j. Lupul. Politrici capil.
I. iiij. Ne-

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veneris Asplenij. M. j. Fol. Seni. 3. iiiij. Polipodij querc. 3. iiij
Seminis, Anisi & Feniculi, ana. 3. 5. Liquir. 3. 5. Infuse all
these for the space of. xxiij. hours, in aqua commun. lib.
xij. then let it boile vntil the cōsumption of the one halfe,
then ad to your Seni, and let it stande in embres for the
space of sixe houres after, and then straine it, and of this
let him drinck morning and euening, the quantitie of sixe
ounces at a time, or more if nāde be, at ȳ discretion of the
giuer, for the space of. xxi. dayes: if you boyle it in Balneo
Mariæ, it will be the better.

AN OTHER.

D. Ludsourd. Rec. Ligni Sancti. 3. xij. Corticū eiusdē. 3. ii. Senæ. 3. iiiij
Colocynth. 3. 5. Cinamomi. 3. i. Passularū Sol. 3. iiiij. Gly-
chirize. 3. iiij. Ceruiseæ, lib. xvij. Boile these to the consump-
tion of the third part.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Cortic. Gnaici. lib. j. Senæ. 3. iiiij. Ligni Sancti. 3. xij
Sarsæparillæ. 3. iiiij. Colocynth. 3. 5. Vini albi. lib. xvij. cer-
uiseæ fortis. lib. viij. Boyle this also vnto the consumption
of the third part.

¶ A Q V A D E C O C T I O N I S

Ligni Sancti aduersus Morbum Galli-
cum, Thome Gali, Chirurgi Londoni-
ensis.

So it is to be considered that there are threæ sortes of
this wood, that is to saye, that which is veris
olde, that which is meane and olde, and that
which is young, and the boughes of the trees, and
every

evere, one of these dothe differ in qualitie from the other. That which is young, with the braunches also, is of a moyster and more ayrie substance then the other two be; and that that is olde is more harder of digestion, and slower in his operation, and longer before any cure may be done with it: Wherefore we doe commonly use that which is young and weightiest, with the bark of the same, for it doth not dry away naturall moysture of mans bodie, so soone as the olde doth, and that is by reason of his moystnesse, yet in his propertie, he doth as much as the other.

The olde and the blacke wood is good to make Dyles, and such lyke thinges, either by Decoction or by distillations, for it is more fatte and gummie then the other is, except it be rotten, and then it is not good in medicines.

This wood hath a singular propertie against Chamelontiasin, and also against other moyst and rumaticke sicknesse: for it letteth putrifaction, and altereth the euil qualities of the humours, it comforteth the stomacke, and openeth the obstructions of the Lyuer, and moueth the bodie to sweate, and healeþ nature to put forth the manie perilous and contagious vapours, by the powers outwardly.

Also that which is the oldest, being boyled in Decoctions, and otherwayes by arte prepared, is verie good for Ulcerations, Fistules, aches or payne, being applyed according to the arte of Chirurgerie, as is mencioned in this booke in diuers places.

And first of all to make the Decoction to drincke inwardly, ye shall use the youngest wood, or the braunches, with some part of the bark of the same, as it fol loweth heere,

Rec.

De Morbo gallico.

Rec. a gallon of faire water and put it into a newe
earthen Pot, the which may holde threé galons of wa-
ter, or two galons and a halfe at the least. And put theres
vnto of the youngest wood aforesaide.lib.j. with some of
the barke in powder: Lycorise brused. 3ij. saeth them vpon
pon a fewe coales, the pot being close couerid, that so little
of the ayre may passe away as is possible: and let it stand
vntill it be very hot. Then take it of the fier, and let it
stand. xy. houres, then boyle it vpon a soft fire, vntil the
halfe be consumed, then straine it and put it into a faire
vessel. This is the strong drinck which they may drinck
of morning and euening, at each time. 3. viij. and every
morning the sick person to swete after he hath taken of
the same drinck, by the space of two houres.

And for the second decoction which they must vse with
their meate, you must put to the same wood y you straine
from your first decoction, with so much water as you did
before; and let it stand and steepe as aforesaid, in the same
pot, by the space of. xy. houres, and then boyle it vntil the
halfe be consumed, as ye dyd the other before.

In weake bodies and colde, we haue vsed to put into
the first decoction, one pinte of Malmesie or Hooke, a little
before that it be taken from the fier. And in the latter
drinck, we haue vsed to put in ract Renish wine, but in
strong bodies and those that be not so weake, we must vse
to give it alone without wyne.

The bodies must be well prepared before they take
this drincke, or enter into the rules of this diet, by the
space of. xy. or. viij. dayes, in the which those humors may
be purged, that do hurt the boode, or maintaine the disease.
And then when the boode is wel purged, they may enter
into the same dyet, gineing them no other drinck but the
same aboue said: and diminishing meate by little and little,
vntill. vi. dayes be past, then let them haue so little meate
as they may liue withall: for if they should take much
meate

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meate, nature should be so occupied about the digestion of the same, that it should not be able to ouercome and digest the sicknesse, or else suche quantitie of humors might grow thereof, that might still maintaine the disease: yet neuerthelesse, those y^e be cholericke bodies, may take more meate, and moyster meates then those that be flegmatick and moyst bodies, generally their meates must be rostted, and of good nourishment, and easie to digest: as Mutton Meale, Capons, Rabbets, Chickens, Fesants, Partriges, Black birds, Thrushes, & other small birdes of the wood: this must be onely their meates, and rostted without salt, except in cholericke bodies, that be like to fall into some feuer. They may haue their meates boyled, and eate them with a little veriuse.

In flegmatick bodies they may forbeare their supper, & hold them content with one meale a day, except at night a fewe reasons of the Sunne, and blaunched Almonds: but cholericke bodies must haue some meate at night, to satisfie their stomacke with all, because they will sooner digest it, and hath no such quantitie of moyst humors, as the flegmatick or sanguine persons hath.

Their bread must be onely bisket, made with a fewe Aniseedes & Suger, without Salt: they may take of this bread more or lesse, according to the strength of their stomackes and complexion, as is afore sayde.

This diet or order must be kept by the space of 40. or 50 dayes, more or lesse, according to the necessitie of the sicknesse: and euery sixt day the bodie must be purged, with some gentle medicine, meete for the disease, & for the complexion of the man: that day that they take their purgation, they may not drincke their drinck, nor sweat in the morning, nor no time that day: All other dayes they must sweat, for in sweating, is the chifest matter that is required in this maner of cure. They must vse also other maner of necessary things, as sleeping, quietnesse, company, &

B.I.

a cons-

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a conuenient place. And aboue all things to be kept close in all times of the cure, least that the ayre might enter in and stop the poures, and let them to sweat, and doe other displeasures. This maner of curing is most praised of many of our latter writers, and chiefly of one Hutton, a Germaine, Nicholas Massa, Iohannes Baptista Montanus, Anthonius Gallus, Alfonsus Farariensis, Anthonius Musa, Muchaelus Belogenijs, Leonardus Fuchsius, Iohannes Tagaltius, Dominicus, Leanus Luensis and many moe which were verie long here to rehearse: they haue written all in the commendation of this wood, but in effect they haue concluded in the vsing of it, as I haue made mencion here aboue. And I my selfe haue founde great profit, and gotten great credit thereby. I inuented my selfe a sirope which I made, with this same decoction strongly boyled, vntil it come to a sirope, with the which sirope I did great cures, and chiefly when the patient was very weake, as ye shall finde by the tryall. Finis. T. Galus.

A briefe note of the cure of Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, by Fumigation.

The cure by.
Trocis or
perfumes.



It is to be noted that these kinde of remedies, are not comonly vsed except ye haue approued, all the foresaide wayes of curing to be inayne, neither is to be practised of any, but by a cunning and skilful artifist, which hath had long experiance and practise in this order and way of curing.

Provided that the bodie be first well prepared and purged, according to the order afore prescribed, and then may this way of cure be safely done vnder a canapie or a paullion, in the middest thereof, shalbe placed a stole with a round hole in the middle, like vnto a close stole of easement

easement, whereon þ patient shall sit naked, to receue the fume: and ther must also be left a fit place in some one part of the paution to receue ayre, and take breath, as often as cause requireth. And let there be I say, put vnder the aforesaid stcole, a chafing dish of coles, wherin you shall cast of the Trochiscis, and so let him there sweate one houre or two, as his strength will serue. And then let him be conuayed to his bed with sped, béeing very well lapped in a warme shéete, forgetting not that his bed be very well warmed with a warming pan, and there also let him sweat if he can, one houre or two, and then after rest vntill þ next day, eschuing of cold & ayre, as much as is possible. The second day he shal receue the Trochiscis, or perfumes again, as he did the day before, and so the third and fourth day, vntill the flux of flegmaticke matter doth ryse orderly: and then be very careful for the curing & preseruing of þ mouth with such gargarismes, sirupes & lotions: & other needfull remedies afore published in the cure by vncions, as well in dyeting as otherwise, which doth also serue necessarily for this cure by Trochiscis, and for that I haue well approued these Trochiscis following, to be very profitable in this cure, I haue thought it good to publish the same, & prefer them before any other that I vigo. haue knowne. Rec. Cinabrii. 3.ij. Thuris Styracis liquida.

ana. 3.ij. & fiat Trochiscis. An other. Rec. Cinabrii. 3.ij. CLOWES.

þ. Benioni styracis, Myrrhe, Rad. irios Florentie, Mastich.

Olibani, ana. 3.ij. Nucis Mosch. Maceris, ana. 3.ij. Theriacæ. 3.ij. Excipientur Terebinthinæ. q.s. & fiat Trochiscis.

Some also doe vse to minister these fumes or trochiscis in the bed in a chaffing dish of coles, hauing ordained in a redinesse, a frame fit for the chafing dish to stand in, and to beare vp þ clothes, & it must be placed or set betwéene the paciēts legs to receue þ fume: whē he hath so sweat, as is aforesaid, abate þ clothes by degrēes, & let the cole gently, and thus proceed with þ rest of the cure, in the same maner.

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an order which I haue here truely set downe : and thus
I conclude this cure by Fumigation.

A note of certaine special cures of this disease called De Lues Venerea, cured by me, according to the order of this booke.

Haue thought it not a misse, (good Reader) as well for the warrantise of the order of this cure and the credit of this booke, as also to set forth the wonderful mercies of God in graunting remedie to so noysome a sicknesse , thereby to moue vs to repentance : to set downe in writing , one or two special cures amongst many other, that it may sufficiently appeare vnto the view of all men, what myndes they haue, that doe geue forth many vnseemely speches : but yet very cunningly, in the disgrace of this maner of cure, and to my discredit, as far as they may.

In the yeare of our Lord. 1579. the. 7. of Aprill, was brought vnto mee, a man of the adge of. xxvi. yeares, grievedly ouer grown with this sicknesse afore named, wher with he had bene infected, for the space of ffe yeares. He had vpon his head a myghtie great node , which dyd corrupt the bones through both the tables : his throte & the rofe of his mouth was deepeley infected and eaten with euill vlcers of hard curation, in such sort, that the drinck came ofte times out of his nose. He had Tophos & painfull hard swellings vpon his legges and armes , so that the two great bones of both his legges, commonly called the shinne bones, were with the mallis of this sicknesse, corrupted and perforated very deepeley in certaine places , so that they were for the most part, taken awaie.

He had also vpon his breast, a very great node, and extreme aches in his ioyntes , which deprived him of his sleepe,

slēpe, and wekened him very much. This seemed to mē so hard a cure, that I would not make them any warrantise or promise of his recovery : but yet it was the first thing they demanded of mē to warrant the cure. And likewise would nēdes haue knowne by what daye I could cure him, vnto whose unreasonable demands and sencelesse requests, I auns wered and said: It was not in me to performe, nor in anie other person whatsoeuer, for I saue that the cure wolde be troublesome & daungerous vnto the patient, and also great trauaile and paines vnto the Chirurgion. And for that his sicknesse was great & of continuance, & in a bodie febled, and of an ill constitution, notwithstanding I promised to doe for them the best I could, so farre as reason and experience would lead me. So he was cōtentē to yēld himselfe into my hands, and I beeing not altogether in despaire of his recouerie, for as much as oftentimes we doe dailie see that beyond all expectation verie hard and desperate cures are accomplished and brought to perfect health. And I also knowe assuredly that there bē a great number of verie god Chirurgions which are many times unwilling to deale in such desperate and difficult cures, partlie because of the flaunderous reportes of the envious, for although they do a thousand excellent cures, yet if one paltering cure chaunce to escape vncured, yea, though the fault be in the patient, who often times maketh no conscience of his own health, neither of the credit of his Chirurgion, so that they shall incur more discredit and infamie thereby, the euer they got credit by all y famous cures that they haue done all the daies of their life. But now to speake againe of this cure aforesaid, which by the helpe of God I perfor- med, in this order following.

First, hauing prouided for him a conuenient lodging, The prepara-
then I did glue him euerie morning for sixe daies toge- tiue.
ther this preparatiue. Rec. Sir, fumariæ, Acetosæ, et cap.

K.ijj.

vener,

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vener, ana. 3. ℥. Aquæ Fumariæ, & Scabiosæ, ana. 3. i. ℥.

This done I gaue him the viij. day at viij. of the clock in the morning this potion, which did work wonderful wel, & lytle offended his stomach, neither greatly troubled his bodie in the working. Rec. Senæ orienta. 3. j. Seminis ani-

The Purgatiō. si. Coriandri, Glychirizæ, Polipodij, quer. contusi. Galangæ, ana. 3. ℥. Passularum mundat. 3. ii. Cinamomi. 3. ii. decoct. in lib. ii. aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. I tooke 3. iii. of this decoction, wherunto I added Confect. Hamach. 3. iii. Diacatholicon, Electuari Indi maio, ana. 3. ii. ℥. Syr. de fumaria. 3. j. & fiat. After his bodie was thus prepared and purged, two dayes after I tooke from him. 3. viij. of bloud

The liuer vaine opened. from the Lyuer veine on the right arme, that is to saye, 3. iiiij. early in þ morning, and. 3. iiij. about fourre of þ clock in the after noone, which bloud looked lyke unto the colour of glasse, and somewhat thick & slymy, like unto a mucelage. This also done, I prepared for him to drinck this decoction following, which I dyd give to him morning and euening, 3. vi. at a tyme warmed. And by this decoction the malicious humours which afore dyd continually flow into the partes of his bodye, and greatly tormented the same, were by this drinck rather diminished, then increased, and it dyd agrē very well with his nature and complexion, and it farthered greatly the cure, whildest the Ulcers were a cleasing; & the corrupt bones a scaling. And the order of making this decoction, is as followeth.

The decoction. Rec. Ligni sancti. lib. j. Cortic. eiusdem. 3. vi. Sarsæ perillæ. 3. iiiij. Seminis anisi. 3. j. Glichyrizæ raf. 3. j. ℥. Passularum mundat. 3. iiiij. Senæ orient. 3. iiiij. Hermodact stecados ana. 3. j. Turbith opt 3. ℥. Polipo. quer. contusi. 3. iii. card. Benedic. Capil. Vener. Epithumi. & camepitheos; ana. pu. iiij. Cinamomi. 3. j. Zacchari. lib. ℥. Infuse these. xxiij. houres, aqua purissime, & vino albo. lib. x. Then boile it vpon an easie fier of coles, vntil the third part be consumed, & in þ cooling put in of fine Methridat. 3. ℥. & When it is colde, straine

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Straine it, and reserue it to your vse, in cleane vessells.

I dyd vse this drincke as aforesaide, vntill I had remoued the corrupt bones, and cleased the soule and filthy vlcers. Then I dyd apply vnto certaine tumors and hard swellings, in diuers parts of his body, this plaister.

Rec. Emp. de Meleloto Mesuæ, & Oxycro. ana. 3. iiiij. This plaister Emp. de Vigo cum Mercurio. 3. vi. Myssa. And where the doth appease bones were corrupted I dyd lay rounde about the sounde paines, and also resolueth the harde swellings.

Rec. Emplast. Diachalcithios. lib. 3. Olei Ros. rub. & Myrthæ. ana. j. Succorum plantag. & solatri. ana. 3. 3. Aceti. ros. 3. 3. Albuminis. Ouorum. N. ij. Misla. Having A defensiu. applied this defensiu round about the corrupted nodes before spoken of. Then I layde vpon every node the cau- sticke, mentioned last of all in the viij. Chapter of this booke: and thus with defending, boulstering, and conuenient rouling, I bound it thereto, the which remained in working the space of foure or five houres. Then with all spedde I dyd hasten the fall of the escharis, with this oyntment, which is very good in such causes.

Rec. Axungiae porcinae. lib. ij. Occulorum populi lib. 3. Vini albi. lib. j. Let all these rest to gether the space of viij. dayes, and then boyle all to gethers, vntill the wyne be consumed, and then straine it and kepe it in a cleane vessell. When I had here with remoued the escharis and cores, and discouered the corrupt and rotten bones, I dyd then euery daye after, dresse these greued parts with hot Vnguentum Egipciacū, which is by mee discribed, that did not onely helpe to scale the corrupt and rotten bones, but also did subdue and take away the spongeous flesh, which continually did ryse in these vnclean vlcers, & it did more ouer correct þ mallice, & consume the filthy humors, which did continually flow to þ vlcered parts. I also found much profit by þ use of this medcin, which is likewise a singular remedy in scaling of þ bones, but somewhat painful if it

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if it chaunce to touch the sound flesh, specially in delicate and tender bodies. Rec. Aqua vitæ. 3. vi. vitrioli crudi. 3. j. Mellis ros. lib. i. Boile all these on a gentle fire to the thicknesse of a strupe, and then with pledges dipped in the same, being vsed verie hot to the grieved partes, once euerie daie. And for that this patient was in great debilitie, I vsed also euerie dressing, afore I applied on the pledges aforesaid, certaine hot stuperes of white wine and Aqua vitæ. q. s. especially on the head. And after these bones were scaled and remoued awaie, and the vlcers purely cleansed. Then I administered vnto him this vncion following.

The Vnction

Rec. Axungiæ porci. lib. j. Olei Laurini. 3. vi. Argenti viui. 3. v. extincti cum sacco saluix. q. s. Oleorum Irini, chammeli. Lumbricorum, ros. et Mastich. ana. 3. i. Theriacæ opt. 3. ʒ. Vnguentorū Martiati, vulpi. Dialtheæ composite, genestæ. ana. 3. i. Terebinthinæ, venetix. 3. i. ʒ. Aquæ vitæ. 3. ij. Lithargiri auri. 3. iiij. cerusæ. 3. j. ʒ. Plubi vsti. 3. j. Myrrhæ et Olibani. ana. 3. ʒ. nucis Moschate, Maceris et Cariophilarū. ana. 3. v. Moschi boni. 3. ʒ. Being dissolved in Oleo Ros. q. s. fiat Linimentum secundum artein. With this vunction I anointed him, according to the order which before I haue prescribed, and I finished the rest of the cure with vnguents, plaisters, Lotions, Gar- garisnes, and other like remedies.

After he was thus cured, I then purged him as afore sayd, and so I let him rest from the use of all medicines, for the space of ten daies, to see if the disease woulde offer to returne againe, and at the tenne daies end I gaue him againe for the more perfection of his cure, considering the continuaunce & greatnessse of his sicknes, for the space of xxi. dayes the afore prescribed drinke, the which he did take but three times a day. 3. vi. at a time, that is to say at seauen of the clocke in the morning, and betwene one and two of the clocke in the after noone, and last

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last of all, at viij. of the clock at night.

He did also swete twice a weeke, one houer or two, and did drincke at his meales small ale, with the dyet aforesaid. And when the xxi. dayes were expired, foure dayes after I dyd open the Lyuer veine on the left arme, and I tooke from him viij. ounces of bloud, and thus was this pacient perfectly cured through the help of almighty God, to whome be all glory for ever Amen.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1580. there came unto me an other man, being of the age of xl. yeares, which had beene many yeares troubled with this sicknesse aforesayde, and was diuers tymes in cure, by Dyet, Unction and Fumigation.

He was infected in many places of his body, especially vpon his head weare threē mighty great nodes, which had corrupted the most part of all the whole substance of his scull, through both the tables, as it is well knowne to dyuers Chirurgions in this citie of London, which haue seene the man, that by the order of this booke, I thanck the Lord, was perfectly cured, and so continueth still.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1582. I cured neere unto the Citie of London, a man and his wyfe, and threē of his children, all at one time, and in one house, and within the space of sixe weekes. The man and his wyfe was grieved with this disease for the space of xvii. yeares, as they themselves confessed to me and others, and had beene in cure ofter times for the same, both in England & in other countries, but it profited him little: Yet by the helpe of almighty God, I cured them all perfectly, and so remai- neth still.

I might heere truly set downe a great number more, which I haue cured, by the order of this booke, but it is unnecessary, these may suffice to warrant the unctions & other remedies here prescribed, against the malice & tan- ders of such, as vpon some euill humour are carryed to

L.S.

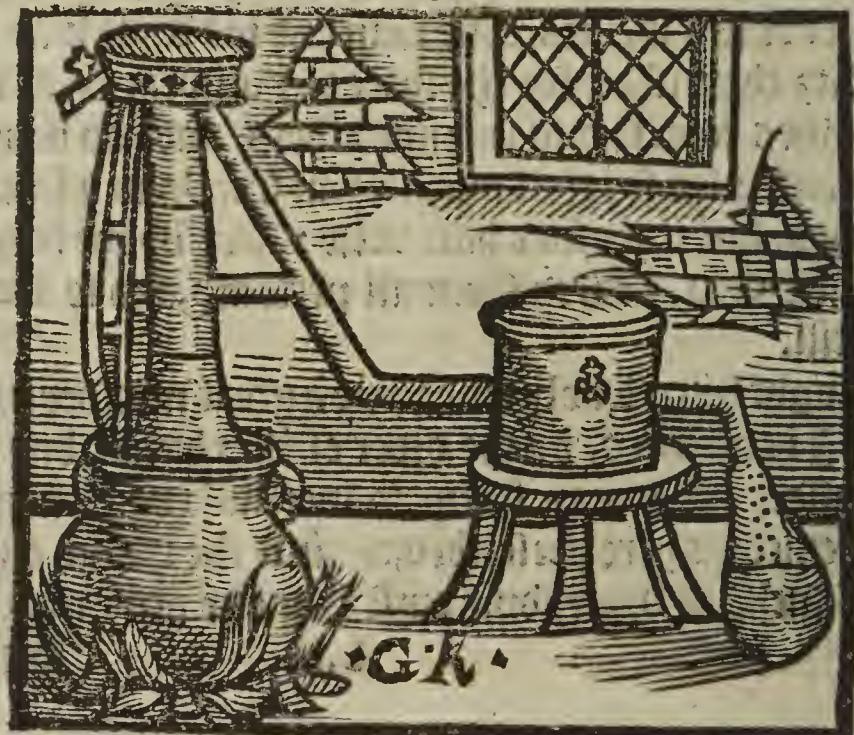
farre in

farre in vnseverly speches. But I leue them, and refer
my self to other men of god iudgement & dailie practise
in this manner of cure, who haue sufficient triall to op-
pose against all the blasts of those blustering reportes. I
haue also the testimonie of diuerte verie learned Physiti-
ons and Chyurgions, vnto whose skilfull iudgement I
referre my selfe, and so wishing them all good blessings in
the Lord Jesus, I surcease, & bid thee heartely farewell. &c.

The compositiō of a most singuler water deuised by my
Maister, M. George Keble, practicioner both in Phi-
sicke & Chirurgerie, with the vertues of the same.

REC. Anisedes.lib.j. Licores.lib.½. Sinamon. 3.ij. Ga-
lingale. Ginger, Orras rootes; Ennula campana, Sti-
cados, Fenel seedes, Caroway seeds, Olibanū & Mastick,a-
na. 3.ij. Nutmegs, Graines, Cubebs, Cloues, Comin seeds, A-
monū seeds, Ameos seeds, Pyonie seeds, Basill seeds, winter
Sauory, sweete Mariorum seedes, of eche, 3.ij. If you haue
not these seedes, you may dry the herbes, and take of eche
M.j. Carnepitheos. M. ½. the beryes of Juniper. 3.ij. longe
Pepper, Calamus, Spicknard & Maces of eche. 3.ij. iiiij. of
Setwall. 3.ij. the rootes of Angelica. 3.ij. Cipris. 3.ijij. Lig-
num Aloes. 3.ij. the rootes of Alcanet. 3.ij. Strong Ale or
Malmesie, foure gallons, Suger, 3.ijij. Put the Alcanet
rootes into the receuer: and draw this water with a Lim-
bick, the fashion thereof is thus. &c.

M. Kebles
water.



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This water is good for those that haue their shoulers so drabone, that they can not stand vpright. And for all passions that procedeth of melancholy and colde, it is also approued good for aches, & it easeth the goute, and to be giuen inwardly it breaketh the stome. And it is most excellent for cold and weake stomackes, and it comforteth such as ware faynt in the cure of this sicknesse: and is also good for other diseases, which here I omit.

Certaine precepts meete for young Chirurgions, gathered chiefly out of Guido de Cauliaco: by W. C L O W E S.

ARISTOTLE the wise Philosopher,
In an Epistle, sent to king Alexander:
Saith, chuse your seruitures, by the good and comely face,
for such men are most meet, to be about your grace.
Of the same opinion, the learned sure are still,
that the countenance doth bewray, the maners, good or ill.
Therefore Guydo saith, you shall in no wise chuse
a deformed person, Chirurgerie for to vse.
But one that is ingenious, and apt to deuise,
new remedies for new griefes, as dayly they do rise.
With conning, speedie handsoime, handling of the griefe,
by the third part of Phisick, procuring safe relife.
The thinges that a good Surgeon, ought chiefly to know,
are naturall, not naturall, against nature also.
Yet they that haue learning, without practise of the arte,
doe oft more hurt then helpe, vnto the greeued part.
So practise without learning, we ought not to admit,
these two may not be seperate, that are so dulie knit.
There must be a dexteritie, and a finenesse in working,
a quick remembraunce eke, and a redy vnderstanding.
He must be circumspet, and seeke to auoyde all flaunder,
not to couetous for mony, but a reasonable demaunder.
Being good vnto the poore, let the rich pay therefore,
so God will blesse his doings, and he shall haue the more.
He must also be honest, in liuing eake vpright,
to serue the Lord in truth, he ought to haue delight.

L.ij.

Auoyding

De Morbo gallico.

Auoyding of drunckennesse, and ryot to detest,
least he grow fit for nothing but Baccus belly feast.
His fingers should be small, and his hands without all quaking
stedfast to hold without triabling or shaking.
Who worketh vpon mans bodie, not skilfull of the same,
is fitter for the stable, his doings wilbe lame.
The pacients lawfull secrets, ye should alwayes concele,
it is not for thy credit, things secret to reuele.
The pacient ought to suffer, and duely to obserue,
the precepts of his Surgeon, from which he may not swarue.
Hauing good trust in him, and honest confidence,
and touching all the cure, yelding due obedience.
A Surgeon should not take in hand a cure or grieve,
the which is past all helpe, or hope to haue reliefc.
And he that setteth a day, when his pacient shalbe cured,
is but a childish Surgeon, you may be well assured.
Hippocrates in his Aphorisme, as Galen wryteth sure,
sayth, foure things are needfull to euery kynde of cure.
The first, saith he, to God belongeth the chiefest part,
the second, to the Surgeon, who doth apply the art.
The third, to the medicine, that is dame Natures friend,
the fourth, vnto the patient, with whome I here will end.
How maye a Surgeon then apoynt day or houre,
When three parts of the cure, are quite without his powre.
These thinges should be obserued by Surgeons as their vowes,
and so my friends adewe, fare-well, quoth William Clowes.

TO ALL THE TREW PROFES-
sours of Chirurgerie, William Clowes
giueth salutations.

GF I had all such golden gifts, as Galen hath the name,
I would intitle you there with, as patrons of the same.
But sith I feele my sundry wants, and know my simple skill,
I humbly craue you will except, no more but my good will.

In

In this my simple Pamphlet, which to your selues I proffer,
and in your names to all that shall, vouchsafe to read I offer,
If ought you finde amisse therein, or deeme vnfitly pend,
I shalbe glad to know my want, & eke my fault amend.
If you vouchsafe to take in worth, my poore & simple pains,
I shall not greatly care for all, the crue of Momus traines.
Whose nimphs you see, euē sweld with pride, doth daily take delight,
to carpe and quip at others toile, & fome out all their spight.
No man can lead so iust a life, no worke be writ so true,
that can escape their squinting eie, or passe their eluish view.
For though a man with honest heart, and with a learned skill,
haue spent a painfull toile, to write and labour with good will.
To bring to light that earst was hid, and bent his wit and pen,
to farther such as faine would learne, and teach the skillesse men.
Yet can these swelling hautie mindes of Momus broode not rest,
but aie they throw out quips and taunts, the venim of their brest.
And labour alwaies to deface, the workes of others paine,
of such as aie amongst the good, shall thankfull praises gaine.
But I no whit regard the blasts, of poisoned breaths that blows,
for since it hath bene still the fruit, that hatefull Enuie sowes.
Whose rankled tongues, haue alwaies hift, at far more worthy men,
and greater workes then I can hope, to touch with skillesse pen.
Why should not I content my selfe, and beare the windie blast
and pusses, that comes from bladders blowne, whose pride wil fal at
So let them carpe & quip a while, with all their braue deuise, (last.
which heere forsooth he was too fine, & heere he was not wise.
And heere he mist, & heere he stole, & heere he lacks his helpes,
for these are common baies and bawles, of Momus dogged whelps.
Yet shall they not withdrawe the paines, nor daunt the honest mind,
of such as seeke no greater praise, or better gaine to finde.
Then when vnto the simpler sort, they may deuise to shew,
such helps as God by painfull toile, hath taught theselues to know.
If thus our learned fathers earst, as they by trauaile found,
in sundrie sortes of seuerall artes, had not so laide their ground.
And left the practise of their skill, vnto their worthie praise,
should we haue had this learned age, or seene these golden daies.

De Morbo gallico.

No, no, my friends, the wyse do know, and do confess the same,
though enuies Impes dispraise the best, to win th̄selues the fame
But I haue done, and here I craue, as earst I crau'd before,
that you except my poore good will, and I request no more.

FINIS.

William Clowes.

A N A D M O N I T I O N T O the friendly Reader, for the defence of publishing this worke in English.



Here is almost no worke so
profitable for matter, or so plea-
sant for penning, which hath not
had frō time to time, some that
haue misliked it in both parts,
not onely whisperers, but also
such as will seeme to say some-
what, least they should be sus-
pected to knowe nothing.
Who haue not sticked to set th̄

selues against many profitable workes, which being a
thing sufficiently known to all, of any reasonable capaci-
tie, no man needeth to maruel, though against so simple a
treatise, & so obscure a wyter, ther rise vp many, not men
of learning & iudgement in the arte, whose reprehencions
I shall most willingly accept of. But some such as either
in malis to the man, or for lack of vpright iudgement in
h̄ matter, or because they enuie the light of knowledge in
others, or in respect of their owne praises & vaine liking
of themselues, which will offer themselues many waies,
as I haue alreadie saide, to the disgrace of this poore trea-
tise, of which sort are some of those that haue laboured to
deface this maner of cure, as daungerous & vnsufficient.

Against

Against whome, I haue in this booke set downe great and speciall cures, accomplished by my owne selfe and others, as an argument of experience, sufficient to confute what so ever they shall object to the contrary.

Another sort doe greatly mislyke, not onely that this Pamphlet, but any other worke of Phisicke or Surgery should be penned in the English tongue: men in my judgement, unnaturall, enuying the benefite of their countreynem. Good things the more common they be, the better they are. And if either the knowledge hereof, or the profit that redoundeth of the knowledge be good, surely I see not how the publishing thereof in any respecte should be ill. It embaceth the Arte, they saye: Alas poore pride, that thinketh it selfe disgraced, because it hath not all knowledge in it selfe.

Is it a disgracing to any man, that by any one profitable labour, doeth helpe many, that other wise should miserably perish? But I would aske these men in earnest whether hath the publishing of booke's in our tongue, hindered or helped our Arte of Chirurgerie or not; lette every man speake as he findeth: for my part, I haue cause to thank God for all those helpe's, that I haue had, by the worke's of sundry learned and well disposed men, both in Phisicke and Chirurgerie, which haue bene published in English. Let mee aske farther, Why is it more vnit for English men to publish great worke's in English, then for all other countrymen to put forth their worke's in their owne language? Galen and Hipocrates wrote in Greke, it was their owne natural tongue. Auicen wrote in y Arabiā tongue. And Plyny, wrote many learned and worthie booke's in Latin, it was his owne naturall tongue. Many exceilent men haue wrote in French, of all sorte's of Artes, being

De Morbo gallico.

being their owne mother tongue, and many notable men haue written sundrie kindes of learned workes in English, their naturall language, all which as I take it, haue had this generall purpose, to benefit their Countrie and Countrie men, with part of that knowledge, wherewith God hath blessed them in their severall sciences, that their knowledge shuld not die with themselues, but remaine to posteritie, as an ensample of their diligence, to stirre vp others in like manner, and a testimonie of their loue, to farther the labours of such as should folloewe them. This hath moued the French men, some to translate, all the famous works of excellent auncient writers; both frō the Greekes and the Latines in their owne tongue, to set forth all the artes and sciences that are in anie account. This made that famous Chyurgion maister Ambrose Parry, to publish for his Countrie men in French that learned worke of Chyurgerie, who as it is thought, hath small understanding in the Latine tongue, howsoever it is knownen, that he is not vnskilfull in anie part of this art of Chyurgerie. And therefore was it wiselie sayd of our Maister Gale: In what tongue so euer a man may get knowledge, the tongue serueth no further, but to the learning of the art. This hath made many of our Countrie men to publish many profitable works in English, both of Phisiche and Chyurgerie. As maister Doctor Record, maister Doctor Phare, Maister Doctor Turnar, maister Doctor Landon, maister Doctor Bourd, and maister Doctor Bright, with many other learned Phisitions & Chyurgions, as maister Gale, maister Hawll, maister Baker, master Bancster, and many other Chyurgions. What shall we thinke of y^e worthie knight sir Thomas Eliot, of maister Trethiron, of maister Lite, maister Barrow, maister Bullen, & such other worthie Gentlemen, shal al their knowledge, & al their painful labour, all their commendable workes, haue no better recompence, but a churlich

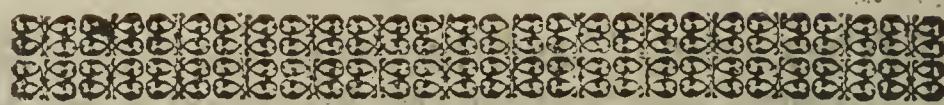
churlish vpbrayding, because they are penned in English. O base myndes, and vnworthy the benefite of so good labours. Not unlike the carrion kyte, that rateneth all for hir selfe, & can vouchsafe nothing to any other. Or rather more liker vnto the churlish cur that Isope recordeth and noteþ in the fables, which was so envious and malicious, that although he could eate no haye himselfe, yet would he not suffer the pore silly beastes that fuli faine would.

These premisses considered, I hope I shall haue so much the lesse cause to blush at the caueling reproches, arogant blasphemers, or vaine gloriouſ frumps of those that haue with serpents teeth gnawed at my pore trauaile, being indeed so many degrees inferiour to those excellent men, whose learned works could not escape their venomous throats: & therfore, ſeing my principal purpose hath ben cōmon with these famous men, that hath laboured by their writings to farther the knowledge of the art in our language. And that I haue taken part in the labour, though my giftes & the fruities of my trauaile be far inferiour vnto them, I ſhalbe content in like maner to take parte with them of the churlish gripes of those venomous brood, who because they haue forgotten, that they haue received their ſkil by the help of others, which went before them, are vnwilling to leauē behinde them any profitable help for their posteritie, I ſhal not follow these men or rather moſters, with their approbrious ſpeches, vnthackfull to their forefathers, and unnaturall to their children.

Thus much I haue thought good to wryte briefly, againſt that vaine cauſe of publishing this booke in English, ſeing that herein I deserue no more blame, then these excellent men, which by their famous writings in their owne language haue purchased themſelues immortall thankes of all men that ſucceſſe them. Farewell.

M.i.

A



A PRAIER.



Almighty God and most mercifull fa-
ther of our Lord Jesus Christ, we most
humbly acknowledge before thy glori-
ous Maiestie ; that by our manyfoulde
sinnes and continuall transgressions of
thy lawes and commaundements, we
most iustly procure thy heauy displeasure against vs ;
& prouoke thy Maiestie not onely to plague vs with grea-
uous sicknesse and diseases of our bodie, but also to bring
the most dreadfull horrore and terrorre of eternall dam-
nation, and the tormentes of euerlasting death, vpon bo-
die and soule for euer. But thou art the Father of mercie,
and the God of all comfort, and wouldest not the death of
a sinner. Thou art the heauenly Phisition, that hast not
onely prouided, but also profered to miserable man, the
wholesome medicines of health, and deliueraunce for body
and soule. Haue mercie vpon vs, therefore louing father,
pardon and forgiue vs all our sinnes & wickednesse : and
graunt vs dayly more and more to apply vnto our soules
the most comfortable medicine of thy holy word, that we
may thereby increase in a true and lively faith, & a sound
knowledge of thy holy will. Make it profitable vnto vs,
good Lord, to spie out all our spirituall sicknesses and dis-
eases, and to finde the true remedies for the same, that we
may flee from all the occasions that may drawe vs to sin,
and recover strength more and more, against all our se-
uerall sinnes and corruptions. And for as much as thou
hast also graciously prouided outward remedies for the
diseases of our bodies, and appointed Phisitions & Chi-
rurgions,

rurgions, the ministers of the same. We besech thee make vs diligent in searching, careful in vsing, and faithfull in practising and applying of those remedies, that thou hast taught vs. Blesse our labours, we besech thee, that thy power giving force to these medicines, they may bee effectuall to the remouing the grieves of thy people. And graunt that both wee and they that shall receue helpe by vs, may hereby more earnestly be stirred vp to praise & magnifie thy holy name. And being delighted with those things that be agreeable to thy holy will, we may be all found full partakers of thy mercies in Christ Jesus: and by his bloud onely, being cleansed from our vncleanness, we may receue the crowne of immortall glory amongst the renowned Saints in the lyfe to come, through the unspeakable riches of thy mercies in the merits of our most gracious & louing Sauour Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

God sauue our most good & gracious Queene, E L I Z A-
B E T H: preserue and keepe hir, O Lord, from all hir
enimies. Amen.

Gulielinus Clowes, Generosis, Chirurgus Londonien-
cis, aetatis sue, 41. Anno Domini, 1585.

E I N I S.

¶.ii.



卷之三

THE NATURE & propertie of Quick-

siluer, by G. Baker Gent. Maister
in Chirurgerie.



HE Divine Plato, in his Dialogue of Health, saith, that the controuersie and disputations of þ writers doth open the truth. So is it at this tyme with many writers. For by their controuersie in opinion, things are found out, which otherwise we would not haue looked for. And among all their controuersies, I finde none more in doubt at this day, than is the Quick siluer, which is most commonly vsed about the curation of the disease called the French pocks, for the opinion of the learned men are on both partes, and great reasons the one against þ other, that it makes many stand in doubt which side to take. Therefore at this present I haue taken in hande to write some proffes as concerning the properties of it, according to my simple knowledge: partly by the reading of Authoرس, & also as I haue founde out by mine owne practise. But if those learned men that haue written against it did as wel try by practise, as they doe by their studie to maintaine arguments, I thinke it would fall out that they would rather write in the defēce of it: for I dare be bold to affirme, that some write more for arguments sake, than for the truth, and other some for their vaine glory to be contrary to others, thinking therby to be counted the more famous.

Let them be never so wel learned that w̄riteth of any
M. it, thing

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The nature and propertie

thing, if I finde it otherwise by experience, and reason on my side too, I will preser that before all others: for the truth ought to take place, and be preferred before their painted arguments: and for the truthe's sake, I will wryte the profit that I haue found out by it.

And first I will shew the nature and propertie of the Quick siluer, for that is it that they all shot at; Marianus Sanctus Barolitanus, a man of moſe excellent knowledge in the arte of Chirurgerie, writing, De cauſa & defenſione, making ſome digreſſion, ſayth, that he hath ſene many which haue ſwallowed downe Quick siluer without any offence or harme, and for the confirmation of the ſame, he reciteth an history of a certayne woman, which at ſundry tymes, tooke the quantitie of a pound & a halfe, which haue boyled downewarde without anie harme: more he ſayth, that many are deliuered from the Illiaque paſſion by the taking of it, which is a deadlie diſease.

Auicen alſo approueth in the Chapter de Argento viuo, that manie haue taken it inwardly without anie harme. Alſo Antonius Musa, in his booke of ſimple me- dicines, & in his Treatife of metals, ſaith, that he did uſe to giue Quick siluer to Children, beeing at the point of death, through wormes. I my ſelfe to try the truthe, haue giuen it to many Dogs, and other living things, which neuer had harme by it: wherof any man that doubteth may proue.

Some ſay that Galen affirmeſt it to be venemous. Galen, in daede in his ninth booke of Simples, confeſſeth that he neuer did experiment it. For whether it were ta- ken in, or applied outwardly, he could not account it mor- tall. Auicen ordained it in his oyntments for childrens ſore heads: and Mesue ordained it in his oyntments for the ſcabs, in as great quantitie as we uſe it in any of our oyntments.

All
part

All these authorities who so list to reade them may plainly see that cruell qualitie, as some haue affirmed: and yet I will not say, but that through the vndiscrete handling of it, manie euills may happen, the which is not to be attributed to the thing, but to the worker: for what purging inward medicine haue you, but there is some benemous qualitie in them, and yet neuerthelesse with their correctives, are so rectified from all their euill qualities, that they doe their actions without any offence: for by the counsel of Galen, and all other ancient authors, doe we not use medicines inwardly, which be verie benemous, as of Vipers, Hemlock, Henbane, Mandrake, Opium, Popie, Hellibore, and others, the which may in such sort be corrected, that they may safely be taken inwardly without any harme.

Also many times through the vnskilfull handling of Agaricke, Scamony, Turbith, Cartem, yea and also Rubarbe, that are excellent purging Medicines, (and men of knowledge vse dayly without harme) which to many haue left such a weakenesse of the Stomacke, that there hath followed Lienteria, a continuall vomiting of the meate, by the which followed Discenteria, Tenasma, and other such accidents: And shall we condemne all those good and wholesome medicines, for the vndiscreet handling of them? Let vs condemne bread and meate: for doe we not see manie a man dye and pearish through the excesse of them? As after anie great famine we maie see what harme doth come through the ouermuch taking of it, and yet measurably taken nothing more wholesome and nourishing. And likewise of wyne we see what euills doe dayly come by the vndeuarable taking of it: for besids the euils that it brings to the Liver, it doth so coole & weken the sinowes, that

The nature and propertie

commonly they fall to Vertiginie, Scotomie, Apoplexic, & so commonly death. No more reason is there to attribute the malisse of the Quicksiluer vndiscreetly handled, then there is to the others being of most wholesome qualties.

And now if you doe not beleue those familiar examples, let vs come to the experiance of it: I could bringe forth them that haue bene taken in hand of diners for the same disease, & could never finde remedie by what so euer they could doe, which by the help of the oyntment made with the sayd Quicksiluer, being artificially handled, haue bene made perfect well. Veraduenture you wil object and say, that it is for a certaine time, and will returne afterwards.

To auns were the which I will approue, and not onely my selfe, but also many others of my company, Chirurgions in this Citie, that we haue cured a great number, which will confesse themselues that they are as well as euer they were in their liues. Which is easily knowone, for they are well coulered, good appetite to eate, sleepe wel, & doe all actions as well as euer they did in all their liues, and I will affirme no[n]e of them being artificially cured, that euer haue returned. Let vs therefore vse that thing which is most manifestly approued, and leaue the disputation of such as would make vs beleue the things which are not. For (say they) it is colde, and through the colde[n]esse of it, bringeth many euill accidents. Which is altogether false: for reade Galen, in his fourth booke De simplicibus, and there you shall see the contrary.

Also Aristoteles: 4. Meteor, Haliabas, Paule Agenet, Constantine, Isaac, Rases, Platerius, and ye shall be fully satisfied. And if these autho[r]s will not persuade, let experiance teach: for it doth extenuate and resolute, which all are actions of heate, and not of colde. The reason which they yelde that it is cold, is because it is made of leade. Which followeth not: for we see that Lime is made of Chalke, which

which is a cold stone, and yet Lime is hot. Divers other examples I coulde bring in for the profe of that which for breuitie sake I will let passe, referring the indiffer-
ent reader to others, which haue written of this mat-
ter.

Among the resse, this booke for the true practise, I
think to be one of the chieffest that hath bene published
in our tongue, being now the third time corrected, & en-
larged, wherin hath ben take great paines, for the which
we desire nothing but god speeches: though that some of
late haue rewarded vs with euill words, & also
sought to deface our writings, if their will and their
wit could haue agreed.

But this we would haue knownen vnto them, that
there is neither of vs bothe, but haue cured more in
number, then euer they did see in all their liues, that
hath most founde fault with our writings, and are a-
ble to proue by reason our doings therein. I thinke
rather it was for enuie, then for any zeale to the truth
of the mater: being not well contented to see others in
better credit and doings then themselves.

Lette them not malice vs: for it is the god ly-
king of the people, in that wee haue discharged our
duties. It maye be, that when they haue practisèd
so long in this Citie, and other places of this Realme
as we haue done, they maye haue as good doinges as
wee haue, if they discharge theyz duties accordinglie:
if not, lette them be sure, the longer they practise,
the worse it will be for them, the which we would be
loth to see. For it is the comfort of euery honest artist,
to see the professours to florish, and especially being of
one bodie, and company, for one member not doing his
dutie, all the rest fareth the worse: therefore, we should
rather be a comfort the one to the other, then to deface
one anothers doings.

I would to god, that it were well considered of vs, and
that there might be an union among vs, which profess-
seth this noble arte of Chirurgerie, that wee may dis-
charge our dueties, in the common wealth, to the glo-
rie of God, and the one to be a helpe, and
comfort to the other.



AN EPILOG, COLLECTED

and gathered by IOHN BANE.

1511 and 1512. M. S. 1. 1. v. 1. f. 102.
STER, Gent. Maister in Chi-
rurgerie, & practicioner
in Phisicke.

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Ether to the Author having done his zealous endeuor, in exhibiting to thy perpetuall use, a part of his painful experience, approued by the line of method, now acknowledgeth himselfe (gentle Reader) together with the successe of his labors, to stand at the reward of thy vncertaine lyking: yet with such hope, as that he holdeth it vnpossible, (although the worst sort beare the greatest number) that the bewtie of his zeale should be quite stayned with the smearing flyme of spightfull oblique: The doubt groweth not from the disease here entreated of, nor the methode, but from the local medicines here appointed and ordained to the curation thereof: which because they are compounded with Quick siluer, the greatest nuber doe abhorre & shun the use therof, as poyson. Therefore because I rightly note that every contrarietie in opinion hath not a like ground in all persons: for some iudge by reason onely, some by affectio good or ill to the author, others as it were, I weare themselves to the liking of other men: I haue thought it good, partly for the good wil I beare unto the author, & partly because curtesie challengeth of mee some enterprise, to lighten the labor of my friend, least any paper be lost, to set downe so plainly as I can, certaine controverties taken vp, of sundry men & holden of the most sort in these daies, of Quick siluer: wherby some allow, others disallow y^e Vnctions, Fumes, & Plasters, devised & dayly frequented in y^e curation of the French Pockes: which that I may both do sufficiently, and also keepe mee vnder the couert of authozitie, I haue thought it good, not partly, but wholly, in translating to displaye, and sette abroade, the mynde of Leonardus gladiagum.

N.ij

Botallus,

AN EPILOG.

Botallus, one who in this matter seemeth to hane swet
seuerely. Wherefore without continuance of further
circumstances, let vs turne directly to the tenor of his
words.

FOR the most parte, we doe maruaile at sundris
kindes of liuing creatures, which so doe imitate
their leader, that what way so euer he taketh, the
rest without all further search, doe follow in order:
lyke as the maister Bee, gouerneth the swarme, and the
belweather the whole flocke, in lyke sorte the band of
souldiours followeth the Captaine, so that vpon him al-
most alway, dependeth the lyfe, and death, of the whole
armie. So some Phisitions in lyke maner led, no other-
wise, then as horses, either holden in with the bridle, or
pricked forwardes with the spurres, dare commend, or
else reproue onely those thinges which some other, to
whome they seruilly minister, hath praised or despised,
neither by right experiance, nor any firme reason, ende-
nouring either to allow, or disproue them. Hence com-
meth it, that the most sorte doe detest Quicke siluer, as a
pernicious poysen, hauing no notable reason to persuade
them vnto it, saue onely, that in some auncient writers
they haue found it to be so: adding moreouer, that the
miners, and gilders, which with dayly vse, doe handle,
clense, and digge the same, are oft times troubled with
drawing together of the sinewes, as also with contrac-
tion some time of the upper eye lyd, otherwhiles of the
nether: they bring in besides, all the accidents follow-
ing that kinde of medicin: and some are not ashamed
to affirme that the bones of such patients are patrified
through the Quicke siluer, contained in their medicines.
But here peraduenture it shall not be amisse to pro-
duce the words of Montan, touching this matter, they
be these: for alwayes to whome soever it is applyed,
(speaking of Quicke siluer,) it driueth back, and percteth
all good mightely

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mightyly, it agreeth with nothing but gold, and through the exceeding coldnesse, and pearcing might therof, whether it haue that of his owne speciall forme or otherwise, it driueth back, and killeth as poyson, when it meeteth with principal members: Wherefore the auncient Phisition did abhorre it, though the Arabians did admit the same: but thou shalt finde that the Greekes never vsed it, I meane the auncient Greekes, such as was Hippocrates, Galen, Oribasius, and Alexander Trallianus, behold therefore what Galen saith in his chapter of Quicke siluer, I doe not know Quicke siluer, but for poyson, and so speaketh no more thereof. A little after Mantan, speaking of Ioannes de Vigo, his liniment, saith: I also when I was a younger man, vsed this liniment, and seemed to haue healed some, when as in dede I haue not healed them, but the disease returned worse then before: which when I perceived, I turned mee straight to Galen, and acknowledged that Quicke siluer, driueth back al things that it meeteth, and enlarged the wayes, and expelleth whatsoeuer humour it findeth, and this moving ceaseth not, vntil the thick burnt, and flegmatick humor be repulsed by the force thereof.

And for bicause the outer parts are anoynted, therefore the humors are constrained to go back againe, and to come into the middest of the bellie, &c. So therefore the breastes filled with that poyson, &c. But how good this is, you your selues iudge, whether it be well done or no, to drue backe againe to the nobler partes the euil matter, which of it selfe gathered forth to baser partes. Also consider with your selfe, whether that be a conuenient waie to purge the humour, &c. And for that cause, it falleth out afterward, that such persons haue their spiritual members alwaies affected, & loose their wonted naturall colour, and their gums become shinner, by reason of the humours which doe corrose, and fret those partes;

so

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so the teeth appere long & black, through filthe vapours, whereby also the breath stinketh. &c. In these words see meth to be contained the whole heape of arguments, wherewith Mantan and many others do vntruely accuse Quick siluer, of venenositie: or if it should not be graunted poyson, yet, at the least, they determine the vse therof worthie to be blamed; and utterly detested, as a deadly medicine, and altogether contrarie to the nature of man, because they suppose, that the hurtfull matter, which nature heate driueth forth to the outer parts, receiueth by Quick siluer repulse againe into the inner parts: so they say it eateth the gummes, & maketh the teeth filthie, with stinking breath, and that it doth not (for all that) restore the pacient to perfect or continuing health, but rather set on a colour of health, for a space, so that it feineth onely the pacient to be whole, but healeth him not in dede: all which things, thus objected against Quick siluer, if they were true, or the greater part of them, I also, together with the rest of this opinion, would iudge the same worthie of all men to be detested: but first with a true and perfect balaunce, the right on both sides must be wayed, least (as is the manner of the unlearned) by rash iudgement, we ascribe either undeserued victorie, to those that are in dede to be despised, or giue vnworthie reproch to the wise and learned.

Begin we therefore at þ opinion of Galen, or of those which affirme that Quick siluer is poyson. First we shal see that Galens words sound otherwise then as Mantan hath expressed them, which error I willingly do attribute to that booke of Galen, which Mantan perhaps at that time had, being corruptly translated: but these are the words of Galen: Quik siluer is not a medicine that groweth by it selfe, but of the number of those that are by arte prepared, as is Ceruse, ærugon, Phoricum, and Letharge, I haue made no triall thereof, neither whether it killeth, being

being inwardly applyed. He now how Galen reproueth Quicke siluer : but were it so that he did disallow it, which many others truly doubt not to doe, is it therefore meete, that at their becks ; we straight way confirme the same, as though we did wholly depend vpon their mouthes, and eyes : no truely, without we meane continually to waue in minde : for all sides haue their meanes to defende their arguments : this man blameth it, he alloweth it, an other bringeth in an obscure , and vndetermined opinion, what must we here doe , when opinions thus amongst themselues doe varie : forsooth aske counsell of Aristotle, Galen, and Reason : Galen refused not to credit the writings of Hippocrates, and other auncient writers , notwithstanding he onely trusted them so farre (as himselfe witnesseth) as that he might, if he once saw either reason or experiance, stand agaist their sayings, easily varie frō their opinions : and why not : for is it fit that the auncient writers together, with all the fellowship of wise men, should haue ordained such lawes , as they themselues should alwaies afterward be tyed vnto . Veritie therefore is to be preferred in all things, which here to list out, neither the thing it selfe, nor any authoritie doth forbid.

And because there are two waies to finde out the truth of any matter, that is to say, Demonstration, & Induction, the first bringing knowledge of those things, which are obscure, and dark to our understanding, and the other of those things conteined within the compasse of our capacitie : we will therefore by Induction, (which moueth nothing aboue our reach) enquire the veritie of this present case.

Now then : what doth our sence teach vs : you will say, contraction of the eye liddes, or peraduenture of some Nerves, in the bodies of such persons, which all their lyfe accustome to handle Quicke siluer ,

Now then : what doth our sence teach vs : you will say, contraction of the eye liddes, or peraduenture of some Nerves, in the bodies of such persons, which all their lyfe accustome to handle Quicke siluer ,

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Whyn, but these argue not venenositie, but rather drynesse: for those partes must nedes be more drawne together, in which the moysture is expressiuely consumed. You will also alledge the inflamation of the iawes, and whole mouth, eating of the gummes, sturke of the bellie, & other lyke consequents, which are sometime not boyde of perill: that these doe follow the vse of Quick siluer, no man can truely denie, but whether the qualitie thereof yeldeth these things, first of all, and of it selfe, all men as yet doe not know: goe to then, what is it that enflameth diuers parts of the bodie, yea not sparing the bones, and that in such persons, as never tasted the vse of Quick siluer: what altereth their complexions to a leadie colour: yea, what moueth, nourisheth, & increaseth others, diuers and cruel accidents before any vse of Quick siluer, but the vitiate humor onely: yea it is the same which after annoyntings troubleth the iawes & intrels so sharply. It is not that, which was spread abroad through the skinne, and extreme parts of the bodie: for that, together with the propertie of the medicine, and office of nature, is cast out in the sweates, and insensible vapours: but in dede it is that, which being not as yet vitiated, strayed abroad among the inward parts: but so as it was euen readie to flow to the outward parts, wher it would haue put on corruption, and nourished the disease.

But here to some, perhaps I offer hould of contradiction, because I speak of the expulsion of the humor, which as yet is not infected: which notwithstanding bringeth cruel accidents, whilst it is so plenteously disturbed out to the iawes, or straight gut: for such things are not wont to chaunce without some putrifaction of humors, this ought (of truth) to be no meruaile, that is, that such accidents arise through a humor, which whilst it lay within, was boyde of corruption: but being come into the outward partes, doth putrefie: for if blond more then dew, flow

flow into any part, the same of necessitie, wheresoever it is, is chaunged into a qualitie diuers from his natural, or turned into matter, or by artes ayde, or natures help cast forth, which thing is evidently offered vnto vs, by sound persons, when they are annointed with Quick siluer: for they are ouertaken by the very same accidents, as are those patients, being annointed, whome this disease more cruelly handleth, which thing I haue obserued in Barbours, and my seruants, which vsed to annoynt these pacients, being ignorant of the effect of the medicine, whome straight way feared themselues to be catcht with þ same disease, because they were vrged with the lyke accidents, as those pacients whome they had annoynted, that is to say, with flux of the belly, or mouth, eating of the gummes, stinking breath, inflammation, vlcers, &c. although in affected bodies all these fal out worse, both for the vitiositie of the humor, and much annoynting.

But now tell mee: was this sound man replenished with the infected humors? here hence we may gather, that humors of necessitie do fall into putrefaction, if they be carried into any part more plenteously then is requisite, & there beyond nature make their tariaunce: wherby followeth that the parte being loden with the multitude of humors, or annoyed with their gluish sliminesse, both the concoctive and expulsive facultie therof is made weaker: and thence commeth obstruction, retention of humors, paine, putrefaction, vlcer, and stinking sauour: but returne we from whence we haue digressed. Therfore the multitude and vitiositie of humors, rushing into the iawes or fundament, by the consent of most Physicians are iudged the authors and maintainers of these accidents, Quick siluer being the moving cause, whence then can they gather other arguments of his venenositie: for being taken inwardly it sleaeth not. Of a certaintie

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faintie there are many Jesters, which for the pleasure of rich men, or for a small hire doe swallow thre or four, or tennie ounces of Quick siluer, without any damage, auoinding the same immediately after by stolle: one of these I knew my selfe, and I heare there be many others such: Moreouer, I know those that haue accustomably for xl. or lx. dayes, taken pilles containing Quick siluer, without hurt at all, nay rather with commoditie: yea, others I know to haue bene perfectly healed, onely by the meanes of those pilles. Also those bodies, which now by continuance, are euuen confounded with the pocks, and can by no other meanes be helped, onely Quick siluer (as a diuine refuge) doth for the most part deliuer and restore them to their auncient libertie of health, or so neare that as may be: yea, sometime into a better state, then nature would haue graunted, though that vnto those, which waste more time in reasoning and discoursing, then in practise & handling of the things, doe seeme a thing difficult to be credid: notwithstanding continual vse of experimēts doth sufficiētly persuade vs of this matter. I pray you what reason would haue persuaded men, y any water could be of such force, as to melt Iron, or deuide gold frō siluer, had not experiece first noted y same vnto vs: truely there are many things which being onely by disputation esteemed, doe set before our eyes an impotēcie of that final effect, which vse sometime proueth possible: it is not requisite therfore, onely w̄ reasons to contend, where induction is able to beare rule. It cureth not all patiēts y haue y pocks, I graunt: for commonly the tendernesse, or disobedience of the patient, else the slownesse, or vnskilfulness of the artist, or like wise the vehemencie of the disease it selfe; being confirmed in a weake bodie, prohibiteth curation: yea some of those death onely doth exclude, vntesse they escape by the great powre of God: but shall we impute that to Quick siluer, as his proper nature: then what other medicines
euēn

even in those diseases, which they are accustomed to do pleasure in, doe alway purchase y^e wished ende: Anointing wth quick siluer, maketh y^e mouth stinking, not alway nor in all persons: for those are excepted, whose flue of the belly freeth, in some it is in shourt time ameideth, & those are they that use teperate diet, great eaters it holdeth long, & much drinckers of vndelaied wine, & such, beside this, many other accidēts doth vrge. But were it so, y^e this anointing shuld alwaies after cōtinue, & that with euery patient, would not any man, for all that, being stirred wth paine, & eaten with vlcers, chuse rather, wth an unsauery breath (which neuer theles is not hurtful to himselfe) to liue longer & quietly, thē wth dayly languishing paines, in shourt time to dye: you wil say, the bones of some of those patients, are found corupted: I graūt, but y^e is cōmon to both, to wit, both those which are annointed, & those which this disease cōsumeth, not hauing vsed quick siluer at all. Neither doth quick siluer, (if iudgemēt be take frō those vlcers, wherto it is applied) shew any note, or token of poison at al: for if it finde thē faire, & void of default, it skinneth & closeth thē vp: and those y^e be rebellious (if diligēt respect hath bene giuen to the preparing and purging of the bodie inwardly, as becommeth a reasonable artist) it correcteth and amendeth. Then it now remaineth that the aduersarie say it is worse to be out of use, in the art of medicine, because by his coldnes, it drijueth back the hurtful humors into the inner parts: yea, but y^e is no easi matter to be grāted to, for y^e the many other discōmodities shuld ensue: for it wold represse y^e blood also: wherby y^e hart & liner, throught such headlong reflur of vitiated humors, drijuē back frō all y^e parts of the bodie, shuld be cōstrained to shew their last act in their offices. The like must needs follow, (or peraduēture worse) if you cōtend y^e the vitiated humors, seuered from blood, or forced into the inner parts, because the bowels cannot gouerne these in like order, as if they were mixed wth bloud.

D.y.

Further,

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Furthermore (if euerie point be diligently wayed,) we shall be forced to confess the accesse and going for-ward of humors to the middle bellie, to be altogether impossible: what because nature hath graunted no such free passage of the wayes, and that the contrarie might of the bowels may inhibite their passage, as also because that slime flegme cannot be caried forth to the skinne, wherefore it is not to be iudged, that from the skinne, are driven those thick and glewye humors, which come to be cast out, at the mouth or fundament.

Also if there shoulde be such repulsion of the humors, that are neare about the skinne, vnto the middest of the bodie, then needes shoulde those humors also blister, eate and inflame the bowels, and that more vehemently, then whilst it remained about the skinne and muscles: for that then they were diuided into diuers parts: but they must needes be united if they be brought together to the centre or middest: and so it is requisite that most of all they excell in force: for a vertue united is alway stronger, then when it is into diuers parts distributed.

But let vs graunt that which is not, that is to saye, that these humors are driven from the outward parts, to the inner, for repulsion of it selfe is not to be resisted, or otherwise, it shoulde lawfull to repell at no time: Merely in such a place repulsion is to be faulted, when any thing happeneth prejudicall to the natural office of the partie: or we account it worthie no praise, if in taking away the first affect, it stirre vp an other of no lesse greuance, or if it shall profit nothing, although it doe no hurt.

Let vs now examine, what in this busynesse, repul-
sion is wont to yelde, geuing our reason by dayly exam-
ples, what humors thou wouldest hane expulsed to the
inner parts, those doth nature cast forthe, with light la-
bour, and in short space, by those wayes, that are most apt
and

and prepared for the expulsion of all hurtful things, that is to saye, by the mouth and fundament, whereby the pa- cients afterward lyue without griefe, which before that, being vexed with sundrie paines, esteemed lyfe and death, shone as naere as the other. This repulsion therefore is not to be accounted a fault.

But euен now timely occasion is offered to aske, how it commeth, that after the outward affects of the bodie being appeased, such flur at the mouth or bellie is excited, and yet the humors, which did eate, loade, and oc- cupie the outer parts, not being repurged, when as this is manifest in the bodie, after the vse of Quick siluer, neither any right inuented reason, seemeth to admit the driving back of the humors that lyue without, it can be no point of rashnesse to esteeme in Quick siluer, to be a facultie that doth concoct and dissolute the humors, that lyue next the skinne, and also expulse, or at least, moue the expulsion of those humors that lurke within, or are newly made, all which, nature by no apter way could ex- pell, or thrust out of the bodie, then by the bellie, or the mouth, chiefely in that the stomach is the principal part, that engendreth, and keepeth flegme, of which specially, dayly diseases (I will not saye sharpe diseases) are exci- ted, & renewed: And it is certaine, that both this flegme, and yellow coler also, most aptly purged by the rehear- sed wayes, and commodicously by the belly, the rest of all other superfluous humors.

But by what fourme or office, nature is by this kinde of remedie stirred, and helped to the driving out of this disease, and this most froward humors, seemeth a secret al- together hid, from humaine minde and vnderstanding: yet this vse teacheth vs, that by the applycation there- of, inflamations are put away, and vlcers aptly concocted, mudified, incarnated, dryed and cicatrized, which things truely doe argue a temperate heate, with drynesse: for

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Without heate, humors are not disposed to breath out by the pores, neither without drynesse, are they to moue. Of which properties, if thone or both shoule excede measure in his temperature, such things could not temperatly ensue. It is farre vnlike, þ such things can proceede of coldnesse, which some doe impute vnto quick siluer, because in hadling it is verie cold, beleuving also that the fluye of the mouth & belly, which commeth by þ vse therof, is brought to passe by repercussion.

But sithens the seuerall and proper difference hereof, (or if you will) the fourme may onely by common, & conjecturall meanes, be confirmed, & that such disputation seemeth sometime to conteine more difficultie then profit, I haue thought it best, not any further to legthen the talke of the knowledge therof, because (as they saye) the effect (I meane) of knowledge is presently knownen, when as the reason, or efficient cause it selfe is hidden, accounting not this thing onely vnkowne to Phisitions, but also many others, in rehearsall of which we haue not purposed here to stand: but to say somewhat for example sake.

Who is he that either exquisitely, or after what sort soeuer, doth know the fourmes of purging medicines, inasmuch as they are purging: and notwithstanding euery Skilful Phisition, doth minister the with happie successe, trusting not to reason, but experience: neither (sometime) without commoditie, doe women, ignorant people, & runners about, being altogether carelesse of þ fourme of medicines, vse both these and also other kindes of medicines: but fortune (if at any time they touch the true scope) and not arte dothe helpe them: so they that make Globes, or Cardes, and Dials, either to shew the houre of the daye, or to distinguish the parts of the world, vse to touch their needles with the Adamant stonye, although in dede they be altogether ignorant of þ cause, why the Adamant still turneth his face towards the North.

And

And these examples may suffice, which onely I thought good to this ende to propose, that so, the younger sorte, or such as be ouer curious, and to the searching out of causes aboue measure inclined, may y soone lighten themselues of such vnproufitable labour, least that, busying theselues about these causes, the finall ende of which, mans wisedome may not reach, sodainly being wearied, by and by, in a displeasure, they despise other things, which might well be attained vnto.

But it shall not be amisse here also to remember, that the vse of Quick siluer, is not onely, not void of daunger, but rather that it doth sometime bring mortall men into diuers anguishes and high perills of life: yet for all that, it is not simply to be blamed, and altogether detested, but in such sorte to be accused of hurt, as all other remedies, which posesse any excellēt facultie, that is to say, of heat, or could, purging, or eating: for what doe meats, or pure wine, or water, if they be either aboue the strenght of nature, or vntimely gorged in: and no other wise shal it be with him, that vseth this medicine negligently, or rather to an vnruyl patient, in which doing, he shal neither purchase praise, nor the sickē enioy commoditie, but far other wise: if he shall be obedient to reason, and thou prudently behauē thy selfe, especially if thou haue often obserued the operation of this medicine, vnder the appointment of some worthy artist, accompting it an inhumaine, nay rather vniust act, both in this, & also through the whole bodie of Phisicke, to hazard any thing, onely by reason, opinion, or bookes: for none of these by themselues, neither all ioyned together, doe so safelē & spedely succour (when occasion is offered to practise) as doth prudēt experiance which same also, without doubt (although it be not then to be called prudēt) is but maimed, if it be seuered from reason: whereas being ioyned to reason, it needeth nothing.

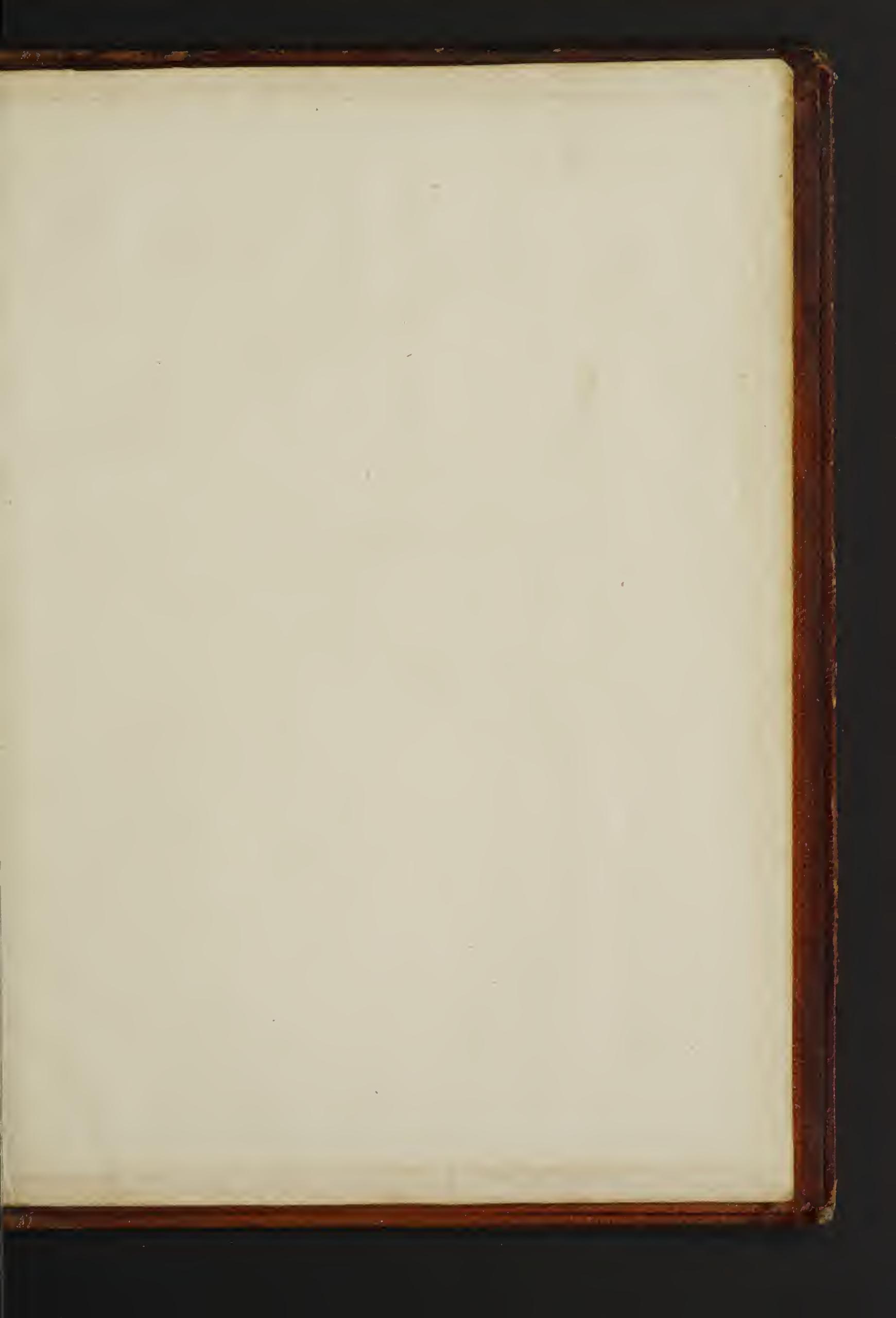
Thus

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Thus far Botallus, who not onely inferreth all such points of controuersie, as curious heads doe stily holde, to the detestation of Quick siluer, and so as a iust friend of nature and arte, necessarily refute them, leading his aduersaries to sundrie inconueniences in their owne opinions: but also aduisedly noteth the daunger that ensueth the neglected or disobeyed vse thereof, whereby we learne, that the vse of Quick silver in asmuch as it is vsed, is not onely not to be discommended, but also with admiration to be entertained of all those which faithfully studie and earnestly emoyne themselves to the reliefe & comfort of afflicted persons, since that the utilitie thereof is chiefly in this disease so notable: yelding health to the bodie after a meruailous maner, if (as testifieth the same author) it be ministred according to arte: cleasing the bodie of humors: the subfill, and next the skinne, by poroy euaporations, but the tough, and within lying, by the iawes and nether bellie: so that it seemeth wonderfull how shortly, and how well it worketh the effect. Therefore thus iustly entertaining the vse thereof, let vs also haedely note, that such be our care and diligence in thadministration, as that neither the patients, through our rashnesse, haue cause to open their mouthes against our vnskilfulness, nor we occasion iustly to com- plaine of their intemperance, both which we must studie to prevent: least we wchilie purchase the blemish of deserued ignomie.

FINIS. John Banester.





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